

## Dutch MP succeeds Mme Veil

Mr Piet Dankert, a Dutch Socialist, was elected president of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. He succeeds Mme Simone Veil of France. Mr Dankert won 191 votes in the fourth round of voting, defeating Herr Egon Klepsch, a West German Christian Democrat, who received 174 votes.

### £1,000m job aid plan proposed

Government job creation schemes are not working according to a report by a standards fund set up by industry and social service agencies. The report suggests a £1,000m programme to provide work for all those aged between 16 and 19.

### Rise in London rate arrears

Rates arrears in London has shown a marked increase since the Law Lords' judgment in the Greater London Council fares case. The decision had undermined the credibility of the rating system, a council finance officer said.

### Nine die in India's strike

Indian police shot dead four men yesterday and five more were killed in widespread clashes between supporters and opponents of the country's first general strike. But support was generally patchy.

*Earlier story, page 5*

### Business today in a new form

Today *The Times*, Business News appears in a new format designed to provide essential information in an easy-to-read style. On page 13 the main news is complemented by a full coverage of markets, currencies and key indicators. Company analysis has been expanded on page 14, and on page 15 a new Business Editor's column gives the most authoritative assessment of the day's developments.

### Coca-Cola bids for film company

The Coca-Cola company is attempting to break into show business by making a £750m (£396.5m) offer for Columbia Pictures. Investment bankers met yesterday to work out details of the as yet unconfirmed agreement.

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### Entry ban on polio victim

The Home Office has rejected an application by a Ugandan Asian polio victim to join his family in Britain, in spite of a doctor's report which says he is severely handicapped.

*Page 2*

### Koivisto sweeps to victory

Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Social Democratic Prime Minister, won 145 votes in the 301-member Electoral College which will appoint Finland's next President on January 26. His sweeping victory is seen as a turning point in Finnish politics.

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### New worry for map-users

Map users from all over Britain are troubled that a government scheme to change the finance method of the Ordnance Survey could lead to fewer, less up-to-date maps of a lower standard.

*Page 2*

### Egypt and Israel agree on Sinai

Egypt and Israel signed an agreement on Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. The disposal of only two places remains to be settled—Ratah on the Mediterranean and Taba, a resort on the Gulf of Aqaba.

*Page 6*

### New citizen

Rudolf Nureyev, the ballet star who left the Soviet Union 21 years ago, has been granted Austrian citizenship, the Vienna State Opera announced.

Aged 42, he has been stateless since 1961.

*Leader page 11*

Letters: On Poland, from Mr Stephen Hastings, MP, and others; de la Tour in question, from Professor Michael Kinsman.

Leading articles: Japanese surprises; Finland; Ordnance Survey.

Features, pages 8, 10

Why Britain needs a New Deal; the right to know what a computer has on you; Reagan is no Roosevelt.

*Obituary, page 12*

Mr Alec Robertson, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Herring, Mr Bernard Kitchener, Varlam Shalamov.

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## Whitelaw says blunders delayed arrest of Ripper

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

West Yorkshire police committed major errors of judgment in their hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper which prevented an earlier arrest of Peter Sutcliffe. That is one of the main conclusions of the review of the case carried out by Mr Lawrence Byford, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary, which was reported to the House of Commons yesterday by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The review discloses errors and inefficiencies which had not occurred would have led to a quicker identification of Sutcliffe as a prime suspect. From those conclusions, Mr Whitelaw told the House, it was clear that some of the Ripper's victims would not have died if the errors had not taken place and Sutcliffe had been arrested earlier.

Mr Whitelaw said that the report also showed that there were inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation at various levels and that excessive credence was given to letters and tapes from a man claiming responsibility for the murders and signing himself "Jack the Ripper".

Another serious handicap to the investigation was the ineffectiveness of the major incident room co-ordinating the hunt which became overloaded with unprocessed information.

Pressed by MPs to say what had happened to the various senior officers of the West Yorkshire force involved in the case, Mr Whitelaw said that the Chief Constable was not being removed from his office although there were certain officers in the force whom Mr Whitelaw would not promote to Assistant Chief Constable.

He reminded the House that the Ripper case gave rise to the largest criminal investigation ever conducted in this country, imposing a great strain on all concerned. It would have been surprising if this unprecedented situation, there were no mistakes.

Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said last night: "The findings of this report are similar to those already identified by our internal inquiry and I can say little different to what I have already said". (Our Bradford Correspondent writes).

Mr Gregory added: "I have already accepted that there were errors of judgment; errors which are not now difficult to see, but when the investigation was current they were much less obvious.

"The enormity of the Yorkshire Ripper inquiry has left its mark on the West Yorkshire police, but we will be better equipped in the future. Our methods of investigation and training will be reviewed, and no doubt the police service will learn from our experience."

Peter Sutcliffe is serving life imprisonment in Parkhurst, on the Isle of Wight, for the murder of 13 women. He is appealing against conviction and sentence.

Mr John Sutcliffe, aged 56, Peter Sutcliffe's father, said last night: "I have every sympathy with the police. Obviously I would have liked my son to have been caught sooner and lives saved. The police will have learned their lesson and I just hope they don't have to face anything like this again."

Police errors, page 4

Parliamentary report, page 4

Rail shutdown as talks break up

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

After more than ten hours of talks at ACAS on the rail dispute broke up inconclusively last night, with no prospects of an immediate settlement in sight. A statement said that ACAS had adjourned the talks to allow for further consideration. "We shall be in touch with the parties again tomorrow, but there are no plans for specific meetings until now,"

Meanwhile, the railway network was closed from midnight for the fourth day in the past week.

Talks were being held at the offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service with Mr Pat Lowry, the Acas chairman, acting as a go-between for the union leaders and British Rail officials.

The talks were held at the Midway through the talks.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, arrived to try to resolve big differences between the three unions who were said to be arguing among themselves.

Mr Clifford Rose, British Rail's board member for industrial relations, left the Acas offices for more than three hours to attend a board meeting during which the management "reaffirmed its determination to achieve the programme of specific productivity improvements including flexible rostering."

Neither union leaders, BR management or Acas officials were very hopeful that the talks could find a solution to the deepening crisis.

BR has refused to pay 20,000

train drivers a 3 per cent increase, the second stage of an 11 per cent deal from last August, because their union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) has refused to agree to the new rostering proposals.

Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, was given authority to attend the talks by his executive yesterday morning and members of the executive were standing by last night.

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Gormley survives left wing censure motion on betrayal charge

Mr Joe Gormley (left) and Mr Arthur Scargill, his successor as president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who were present during heated exchanges between left and right when the executive committee

met yesterday to discuss the outcome of the pithead pay ballot. Mr Scargill's militant Yorkshire miners conceded that the results, due to be announced tomorrow, had rejected the strike call, but their motion of censure

condemning Mr Gormley's "betrayal" was defeated by a moderate motion "noting the complaint, and calling for no further action" was passed by 13 votes to 12. (Full report, page 2).

## Rape case victim said she was prepared to give evidence

By David Hewson

A rape victim whose three alleged attackers are not being prosecuted said yesterday that she had always been prepared to give evidence in court.

The woman, aged 30, was speaking for the first time since it was announced that three teenagers would not stand trial for rape and attempted murder because psychiatrists said she would suffer permanent mental damage if forced to give evidence.

Her statement and reports that the prosecution had withdrawn the case against the three youths, including a signed confession, had led to renewed calls for an inquiry into the case.

The woman was savagely

stabbed with a razor during

the attack and needed 168

stitches. In September, psy-

chiatrists said she should not

give evidence and the case was

dropped. Under Scottish

law, the three teenagers can-

not face the charges again.

But yesterday the woman

said at her home in East

Glasgow that the first she

knew of the dropping of the

charges was when she read

the newspapers.

"I did not decide not to give

evidence. I was prepared to

go through with it. I want them to put away for what I have done."

The woman said she had been

shattered. I have not been able

to work since. I still wake up

with nightmares about it now.

In the nightmares I just

see the boy with the blade. I

think I will always feel ner-

vous when I see young boys in

the street now. I actually run

away."

She has twice attempted

suicide, once with an overdose

of sleeping tablets and once

tried to jump out through the

window of her boyfriend's flat.

In the alleged confession,

one of the youths said that an-

other invited him to the hut

where a third was having

sexual intercourse with a

woman.

The alleged statement says:

"She started swearing again

and I had a razor. So I gave

it to her. We left her there

and the four of us walked

down the road. We saw the

police coming and I ran like

hell because my hands were

all blood. The police never

caught us."

Getting hit over the head

probably saved me from a

worse ordeal, because I didn't

even know I had been raped.

The police told me I had been

raped."

Continued on back page, col 5

## Military ready for trouble as Polish food prices soar

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 19

The Polish authorities have decided to go ahead with a drastic round of food price increases, while acknowledging that there are grave shortages of meat, poultry and grain.

This combination of price rises with severe shortages has proved to be politically explosive in the past and is one reason why martial law will be maintained for some time to come.

According to the official news agency PAP, the

# Gormley beats censure by only one vote

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joseph Gormley, moderate president of the National Union of Mineworkers, survived a left-wing censure move by a single vote yesterday as its militant coalfield leaders finally conceded defeat in their efforts to mount an all-out pit strike this winter.

In a tense meeting that almost degenerated into violence, the executive committee of the union, swing 13 to 12 against a Yorkshire area move to censure the colliers' veteran leader for alleged betrayal of the miners in a newspaper article advising rejection of the vote for possible strike action.

During a heated two-hour-long exchange between militants and moderates on the executive, Mr Jack Jones, right-wing leader of the Leicestershire coalfield, brashly a water canister across the table at Mr George Rees, the Communist secretary of the Welsh miners. Mr Rees lost his glasses as he rose in response, but Mr Gormley quickly restored order.

Ironically, the scene was not prompted by the argument over Mr Gormley's eve-of-poll intervention, but by sharp rejoinders over the conduct of a special delegate conference chaired by Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president, before Christmas.

Leicestershire miners, among others, objected to Mr McGahey's decision to permit several hundred miners lobbying the conference into the policy-making session. Mr Gormley eventually ruled that in future conferences of this kind, neither the press nor coalfield pickets should be allowed in.

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## Cuts may cost colleges 4,000 teachers' jobs

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Government expects that local authorities will have to shed around 4,000 teachers' jobs in polytechnics and other maintained colleges as a result of cuts in funds for higher education, announced yesterday, of up to 15 per cent in some institutions.

A total of £539m is being made available for higher education in the maintained sector in 1982/83. That represents an average cut in real terms of about 6½ per cent since 1980/81, the latest academic year for which firm expenditure figures are available.

The cuts next year compared with the 1980/81 expenditure range among the polytechnics from 11 per cent for the North East London Polytechnic and 10 per cent for Teesside, to 2 per cent for Liverpool, Coventry, Leicester, Plymouth, Trent and Oxford.

Outside the polytechnics, the cuts for higher education range from 15 per cent for colleges in Barking, Sandwell, Liverpool, Bradford and Northumbria to 2 per cent in Barnet, Redbridge, Rochdale, Tameside, North Tyneside, and Somerset.

In a letter to local educa-

## Hattersley attacks Rodgers on TV remark

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A statement by Mr William Rodgers that the Social Democrat Liberal alliance would be prepared to join with the Conservatives in a coalition government after the next election brought an accusation last night from Mr Roy Hattersley that the SDP would cobbler majority with anyone who would give them power.

There was an appearance in the BBC television programme *Taking Issue* which had been recorded on Monday.

But his remarks provoked an immediate response from the group Women Against Rape, which condemned the police for delay in mounting a concentrated hunt for the rapist and in publicising the attacks. Local newspapers did not carry reports until after the sixth rape, because, they said, the police felt publicity would hamper the search.

The court was told yesterday that police mounted a special operation in June last year, after the tenth attack. The operation involved 35 officers working every night and using police women as decoys.

Mr Hattersley's action caused some surprise among Mr Rodgers' colleagues in the SDP who felt that he had said nothing sensational.

Afterwards an unrepentant Mr Gormley said: "I didn't even speak. I did not even want to give a reason why I wrote the article. Why should I tell anyone?"

The militants have now accepted defeat this time round. Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire area leader and national president-elect, said: "It would appear from informal reports that the 55 per cent majority to authorize strike action is not going to be attained.

Describing Mr Hattersley's jibe about the SDP being prepared to cobble a majority with anyone as nonsense and as "cobblering the old political party", Mr Rodgers said that if it was necessary with whatever party we might need to support those parties which we were committed to and which were desperately important to the country.

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The judge, who committed Prendegast to Bridgwater under section 65 of the Mental Health Act after hearing he was suffering from an "endogenous depressive illness of considerable severity", said the horror of the story spoke for itself.

The rapes ran to a pattern, the court was told. They occurred between April 1980 and June 1981, and all but one were within a mile of Prendegast's home, itself only 500 yards from Tottenham police station.

Mrs Barbara Mills, for the prosecution, said that the women, aged between 17 and 32, were attacked usually when they were in their front gardens, about to let themselves into their homes.

Prendegast would approach on a pretext, such as asking for a cigarette, then put his hand over their mouths, threatening them with a knife (a different one was used on each occasion).

He would force them into an alleyway or garden near by and rape them or knifepoint.

Often their husbands or boyfriends were close at hand in the house but he threatened to kill the women if they made a noise. He then sold them his home address and if they went to the police or newspapers he would kill them.

Prendegast would rob them of what money they had, Mrs

Mills said. In the later rapes, he took with him tape and string with a view to tying his victims.

The women were usually on their way home after visiting friends or working late; one apparently worked at a Rape Crisis Centre, another was a Samaritan. One carried an alarm which she attempted to operate, but it was knocked out of her hand.

After each attack, Prendegast

gast threw away the knife he had used. He was arrested with a 10-inch knife which the police said was his mother's favourite kitchen knife. He would also change his head wear by way of disguise.

After his arrest he denied the previous rapes for two days. He then broke down, the court was told, saying: "When you have had that done to you all your pride is gone [referring to the women]."

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NEWS IN  
SUMMARYInquiry into  
fake Army  
test passes

The Ministry of Defence is investigating an Army racket which may have put more than 3,000 lorry drivers on the road without taking a proper heavy goods vehicle test or having a medical check.

Senior officers are known to have obtained HGV licences without taking tests before they left the Army. At Caterick camp, North Yorkshire, Ministry of Defence police are checking 8,000 pass certificates after a sergeant examiner admitted illegally distributing more than 200 in 1980.

Sergeant Henry Billings, aged 34, of The Queen's Own Hussars, was given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for 12 months, and fined £500, after admitting five specimen deception charges at Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Billings charged candidates for tests, which makes them invalid, and often did not even test them before issuing a pass certificate. He gave HGV licences to army friends and to Colin McCamley, a civilian driving instructor who sent him 20 test candidates.

McCamley, aged 34, of Colburn Lane, Caterick, admitted seven specimen deception charges. He was given a three-month jail sentence, suspended for 12 months, and fined £600.

Fans jailed  
for attack

Three Scottish football supporters who gave women at a convention "a dreadful thrashing" were jailed by Nottingham Crown Court yesterday. Sentence was deferred on a fourth convicted of making an affray after celebrating Scotland's win over England at Wembley last May.

The court was told that Robert Thomson, aged 45, his son Gary, aged 19, and brother, James, aged 36, all of Arkwright Walk, Nottingham, and James Palmer, aged 29, of Lockview Court, Edinburgh, attacked the women at Queens Walk Community Centre, Nottingham, where they were holding a "right to work" conference, because they thought they were lesbians.

Robert Thomson was jailed for 12 months, James Thompson for six months and Palmer for four months. Sentence on Gary Thompson was deferred for four months.

Ex-undercover  
agent barred

Mr Ted Ratnoff, a former United States undercover agent, who spent 18 months in an Austrian prison after being convicted of fraud, was refused entry into Britain by immigration authorities at Heathrow yesterday and put on a British Airways flight to Vienna.

Mr Ratnoff, aged 42, was deported from Innsbruck last Thursday and flown to Frankfurt. He arrived in London, where he was arrested, on Friday, saying he did not want to return to the United States. The Home Office said Mr Ratnoff was refused entry because his documents gave him only the status of a visitor.

Foot find starts  
police hunt

West Yorkshire police were searching yesterday for evidence to explain the discovery of a decomposed human left foot in a sack, near the River Calder, at Stanley Bottom, Wakefield.

Divers searched the river at Stanley Ferry, near by, and 45 officers, some with dogs, combed the land while police combed the water checked.

The foot was found by a man walking his dog about 200 yards from the river near a sewage works between the Wakefield and Abergavenny road on Sunday.

School asks parents  
to pay for books

Parents of the 1,200 pupils at Weymouth Grammar School, Dorset, are being asked to make covenants of up to £50 a pupil a year because Mr Patrick Nobes, the head, says the local education authority is not allowing sufficient money for basic needs. He says some text books are failing to bits after 15 years' use, and desks and chairs are in need of repair.

Appeal for more cash  
to restore minster

Restoration work on Beverley Minster, Humber-side, will not resume in April unless £60,000 is raised in three months. Lord Middleton, president of the minster's restoration appeal committee, said yesterday. A new appeal for an extra £200,000 on top of the £700,000 raised since 1976, has been launched.

Thatcher club debt  
Grantham football club, Lincolnshire, of which Mrs Margaret Thatcher is president, may go into liquidation because of debts totalling £22,000. Supporters have given £5,000.

£1,000m project  
to aid young  
jobless urged

By Tony Samstag

Youth unemployment is causing intolerable harm to British society and existing job creation schemes are not working, according to a report published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs, an independent group founded by several industries and social service agencies.

Mr Bob Tyrrell, the report's author, says temporary schemes such as the Youth Opportunity Programmes should be replaced by a £1,000m national two-year bridge programme between school and work for all those aged 16 to 19 not in formal education or employment, would cost 25 per cent more than keeping the same 700,000 young people unemployed.

Government programmes are found wanting on two main counts: they are not cost-effective and take little account of the likelihood "that for some individuals, exclusive concern with preparation for and involvement in the world of conventional employment will have more or less similar in most of the other industrial nations, several of which are participating in the Jobs in the 80's study programme. An international report on youth unemployment is due later this year. The organization suggests that unemployed young people should be matched with sectors of society facing "a potentially critical shortage of skills", such as community service.

*Youth Unemployment: The Appropriate Response*, by Bob Tyrrell, Jobs in the 80's, 2 Tudor Street, London EC4Y 0AA.

The scheme would concentrate on further education rather than training in job skills that may be in declining demand. From sports, art appreciation and do-it-yourself skills to running a small business or community service work, the bridge programmes would seek to remedy shortcomings that are clearing felt to be as much educational as economic.

Nearly two-fifths of all the unemployed in the United Kingdom are aged between 16 and 24. Youth Opportunity Programmes and supplementary benefits for those aged 16 to 19 cost about £800m a year. To this must be added the indirect costs arising from a high crime rate and other social evils among

the jobless young", the report says.

Mr Tyrrell says that one opinion poll named unemployment as the single most important factor in the 1981 riots and that statistics show that 90 per cent of young people coming before some courts are unemployed.

He continues: "Evidence is accumulating that youth unemployment is preventing the integration of a generation into the community as a whole. It is not only the lack of 'legitimate' inter-generational contact that work provides. It is the vicious circle of mutual suspicion that youth unemployment generates."

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Thousands withhold  
rates after ruling

By David Walker

Hundreds of thousands of householders and firms have been encouraged to withhold or delay their rate payments by the law lords' judgement in the Greater London Council fares case.

This result, of an informal survey of London boroughs by The Times, reinforces the verdict of one outer London council finance officer that the case has done more than anything else to destroy the credibility of the rating system.

End-of-year rates arrears have grown significantly in recent years and could reach a peak in London, the West Midlands and several Merseyside districts, this March.

It seems likely that the 5 per cent of rates income usually uncollected by the end of the financial year will rise to 7 per cent or more. Some summonses for unpaid rates are often lodged after the financial year ends, 1982-83 may well see an unprecedented volume of legal action by councils against ratepayers.

Rates arrears have grown because councils delayed their autumn reminders as the GLC case went through the courts.

Mr Daniel Regan, director of finance of Tower Hamlets council, blamed reticence in taking legal action against rate defaulters for arrears that could soon total £2.7m, compared with £1.7m last year.

In Croydon, arrears could be £1m more than 1981's £850,000. Arrears in Islington could be blamed on the council's inability to send out summonses in November because the GLC's supplementary rate had made collection so complex.

The confusion surrounding London's local government finance remains in spite of last week's GLC meeting, which decided to double fares and end the supplementary rate, and Monday's House of Commons amendment by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, that £50m in grant penalty is to be restored to London.

The picture is clearer in outer London, where the finances of the Inner London Education Authority do not complicate calculations. Ratepayers in Bromley have few difficulties as the council, which successfully chal-

lenged the GLC in court, did not levy a supplementary rate. However, Mr Neil Newton, the council's director of finance, reports a significant growth in Bromley's rate arrears.

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The picture is clearer in outer London, where the finances of the Inner London Education Authority do not complicate calculations. Ratepayers in Bromley have few difficulties as the council, which successfully chal-

lenged the GLC in court, did not levy a supplementary rate. However, Mr Neil Newton, the council's director of finance, reports a significant growth in Bromley's rate arrears.

This result, of an informal survey of London boroughs by The Times, reinforces the verdict of one outer London council finance officer that the case has done more than anything else to destroy the credibility of the rating system.

End-of-year rates arrears have grown significantly in recent years and could reach a peak in London, the West Midlands and several Merseyside districts, this March.

It seems likely that the 5 per cent of rates income usually uncollected by the end of the financial year will rise to 7 per cent or more. Some summonses for unpaid rates are often lodged after the financial year ends, 1982-83 may well see an unprecedented volume of legal action by councils against ratepayers.

Rates arrears have grown because councils delayed their autumn reminders as the GLC case went through the courts.

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The Prince of Wales greets Paul Ringer, a former Welsh rugby international, who has been a driver attached to the blizzard emergency centre in Cardiff.

## Prince surveys blizzard damage in Wales

The Prince of Wales interrupted his holiday yesterday to visit Wales and see for himself the havoc wrought by the worst blizzards in living memory (Tim Jones, writes from Cardiff). But his plans to unschedule calls on badly affected farming communities had to be curtailed as low cloud and rain thwarted his plans for a helicopter flight.

In Cardiff, the Prince visited Mr and Mrs Ossie Swift whose home had partly collapsed under the weight of the snow. Mrs Swift was given only 30 minutes, warning of the call, and as the Prince walked into her damp and damaged terrace house she greeted him in her slippers still disbelieving the evidence of her eyes.

The Prince told reporters outside the house that his Highgrove estate had also suffered from the weather when a tank had burst, damaging a ceiling in a lodge. At

the offices of south Glamorgan County Council, he spoke to staff who had manned the emergency operations room, which handled more than 10,000 calls.

At Wenvoe, outside Cardiff, the Prince walked among wrecked greenhouses belonging to Mr Len Jones, a market gardener, who estimated the damage at £25,000. The Prince said: "We have had drought. We have had snow. It will probably be a hurricane next."

The Prince's visit ended at Carmarthen, which was cut off for two days after the blizzards.

Three sheep were found alive yesterday after being buried in a 15ft snowdrift for 12 days (the Press Association reports). They were in a flock owned by Mr Richard Whiteman, of Buckland, near Evesham, in the Cotswold Hills.

Mr Whiteman found them huddled in a cavity in the snow. He

said: "They were tiny, weak and hungry, but otherwise quite well. Even more extraordinary is that the sheep are due to have lambs in three weeks."

Driving conditions in Britain were much improved yesterday, the RAC said. Fog affected a few areas and there was ice in Essex.

Thick fog reduced visibility to 10 yards in parts of Tyne Tees, and in Wales a slight drizzle saw off what remained of the snow.

The RAC has written to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, expressing concern at the damage done by the weather to Britain's roads. The organization said yesterday that many roads need repairs.

Cumbria County Council expects to be overspent by £800,000 on its winter road maintenance budget, and Suffolk County Council faces a £3m road bill because of the

Gum 'aids  
smokers  
to stop'By Annabel Ferriman,  
Health Services  
Correspondent

The use of nicotine chewing gum can double a smoker's chances of successfully giving up tobacco. Dr Michael Russell, consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital, London, said yesterday.

Dr Russell, who runs a clinic for smokers at the hospital for the past 10 years, said that simple support and encouragement from a clinic would result in about 15 to 20 per cent of smokers giving up and remaining off cigarettes for at least a year.

In two trials conducted with nicotine chewing gum, however, success rates had gone up to about 40 per cent.

The first trial of 69 smokers had resulted in a 38 per cent success rate at one year and the second involving 116 smokers had resulted in a 45 per cent success rate.

Patients who had been given a chewing gum with no nicotine as a placebo had been at the rate of only 22 per cent.

Dr Russell was speaking at a press conference in London organized by Lundbeck Ltd, which markets a nicotine chewing gum.

The gum, which is available only on private prescription, costs between £6 and £50 for a pack of 105, and £50 between a week and 10 days. Smokers are encouraged to go on taking it for two to three months to prevent relapse. A full course of treatment, therefore, costs about £50.

Dr Russell said he hoped that it would soon become available on the National Health Service.

Dr Russell admitted that one in 10 smokers at his clinic did have trouble stopping using the chewing gum itself.

Decline in teaching  
of arts condemned

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Alarm about the position of the arts in schools has been expressed by Mr Peter Brinson, United Kingdom director of the Gulbenkian Foundation and chairman of a foundation committee of inquiry into the arts in schools, whose report was published yesterday.

The committee, largely consisting of educationalists in the arts field, believes that provision for the arts in schools is facing serious deterioration, not only because of cuts in public expenditure and the effects of falling pupil numbers, but because of demands for greater educational accountability, and increasing emphasis on both the pursuit of academic excellence and the "basics" as preparation for employment.

It argues that the arts, including dance, drama, music, the visual arts, poetry and literature, have an essential place in the balanced education of all children, and expresses regret that they have received so little attention in recent reports on the school curriculum by the Government, the schools inspectorate and the Schools Council.

The committee endorsed the principle of education accountability, but did not believe that examinations with competitive grades or marks were always an appropriate way of assessing pupils' performance in arts. It would prefer to see the introduction of alternative assessment techniques, such as profiles giving descriptive accounts of a pupil's work.

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"We are not arguing against the pursuit of academic excellence. We are arguing that the level of concern with this in schools is misguided, wasteful and unjustified; educationally, educationally and economically."

It seems to me to be the only sensible way in which to approach this highly dangerous task," Mr Whitelaw adds.

Spending in the arts had never been profl

## PARLIAMENT January 19, 1982

# Major errors by police in hunt for Ripper

## CRIME

During the search for the Yorkshire Ripper there were major errors of judgement by the police and some inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation at various levels. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said in a statement on the review of the investigation carried out by Mr Lawrence Byford, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of constabulary.

Mr Whitelaw said: I asked Mr Byford to report on any lessons which might be learnt from the conduct of the investigation and which should be made known to police forces generally. Mr Byford was assisted in his review by the external advisory team set up in November, 1980. He was also able to take account of views put to him about this tragic case by relatives of the victims, who greatly appreciated the opportunity to voice their misgivings.

I have now received and considered Mr Byford's report and I am extremely grateful to him for it.

It is apparent from the report that there were major errors of judgement by the police and some inefficiencies in the conduct of the investigation at various levels. In particular, excessive reliance was given to the letters and tape from a man claiming responsibility for the series of murders and signing himself "Jack the Ripper".

Another serious handicap in the investigation was the ineffectiveness of the major incident room which became overloaded with unprocessed information. With hindsight, it is now clear that if these errors and inefficiencies had not occurred, the Ripper would have been identified as a prime suspect sooner than he was. Mr Byford's report concludes that there is little doubt that he should have been arrested earlier, on the facts associated with his various police interviews.

I would remind the House that the Ripper case gave rise to the largest criminal investigation ever conducted in this country imposing a great strain on all concerned. It would have been surprising if in this unprecedented situation there were no mistakes.

## Thatcher on rape case sentencing

## PM'S QUESTIONS

It was vital that women should have confidence in the ability of the law to protect them against rape. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Minister, said at question time she welcomed the recent sent by Lord Chief Justice.

That rape was always a our crime which, except in exceptional circumstances, called for an immediate custodial sentence.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said there was enormous public concern over sentencing in rape cases, over the failure of the Crown to proceed in the recent Glasgow case, and over unsympathetic police interrogation of victims as shown on television last night.

With the Prime Minister and to the welcome statement of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice some indication of the seriousness with which the Government views the matter.

Is she prepared to carry out a review of the application of the law in rape cases and will she encourage police authorities to set up special units to deal with this odious crime?

Mrs Thatcher: It is vital that women should have confidence in the ability of the law to protect them against this violent, distasteful, and I use Mr Beith's words, odious crime, and to see that persons are found guilty who have committed it.

I share the welcome given to the Lord Chief Justice's pronouncement on sentencing for rape. He said forcibly that rape was always a serious crime and except in wholly exceptional situations called for an immediate custodial sentence.

I also share his concern about the matter shown on television last night, and I understand that the relevant police authority accepts

What we now have to do is to respond constructively to the considerable experience gained in the course of it in order to ensure that future investigations of crimes such as this are carried out as effectively and quickly as possible.

I now turn, therefore, to the lessons for the future and to the recommendations made by Mr Byford. These deal comprehensively with the administrative requirements of the investigation of a series of major crimes; the training of senior detectives and personnel working in major incident rooms; the command of investigations involving a number of criminal offences; the setting of boundaries; the harnessing for such investigations of the best detective and forensic science skills in the country; and the use of computer technology.

Well, we have Mr Byford's recommendations on these matters. They are already being followed up with representatives of the police service. They provide valuable guidelines for the operational conduct of very large criminal investigations in police forces generally. They will

require a constructive commitment at all levels of the police service.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): The Home Secretary's statement contains matters which the House will consider to be both distressing and distasteful but in the light of what I have seen I have to accept that if Sutcliffe had been arrested earlier then there would be those subsequently killed who would not have been. With the benefit of hindsight one has to accept that.

Mrs Thatcher: I asked about the officers concerned and whether they are still in charge of investigations of serious crimes in the area. That is an important question.

Mr Whitelaw: I could, not directly, answer that question but what I have seen I have to accept that if Sutcliffe had been arrested earlier then there would be those subsequently killed who would not have been. With the benefit of hindsight one has to accept that.

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## Tough measures blunt effects of Indian strike

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Jan 19

Mrs Gandhi's Government dealt firmly today with the nationwide general strike called by its opponents. By the time the strike started more than 6,000 union officials and strike organizers had been arrested, and hundreds more were rounded up during the day.

But it was conceded that the strike had been largely effective in Calcutta, India's biggest city, and in other parts of West Bengal. This state has a Communist government.

Demonstrators squatted on railway tracks and trains were delayed. In a clash between strikers and strike opponents in Calcutta 25 people were injured. Trams and buses were off the streets and the city was effectively paralyzed. A man was killed at Kalna, about 100 miles north-west of Calcutta, when police fired on a crowd.

In South India a man was killed at Thanjavur, 180 miles south of Madras, when police opened fire at a road block. In the city of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, police used tear gas and batons to deal with crowds.

The strike had little effect in Madras, where, as in Delhi and most other large centres, shops and markets stayed open.

The strike organizers wanted their action to be a protest against the National Security Act, which provides for detention without trial, and the essential services maintenance act, designed to prevent strikes.

Mr George Fernandes, the Socialist Party leader, said that the strike showed that issues had moved from Parliament to the streets and would continue to do so.



Red carpet treatment.

## Call-up to be extended in S. Africa

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Jan 19

South Africa's military call-up system is to be revised to cope with an expected increase in attacks and attempts at subversion by guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC).

The review has been briefly outlined by General Constant Viljoen, the chief of the Defence Forces. Its aim is to spread the burden of national service more fairly and to soften its impact on the economy and the disruption to the young men's career and education prospects.

The conscripts do two years' full-time service and eight annual camps of 30 days in the reserve. This is likely to be extended to 10 annual camps. The review would also involve strengthening home Guard commando units.

Sabotage last year reached a peak with nearly 60 bombing or other attacks on strategic targets. By August the cost was estimated at 10m Rand (55.5m). There were at least 20 further incidents before the end of the year.

The last was on December 26 on a police station about five miles from the centre of Pretoria. A policeman was killed and four wounded. Government offices, railway lines and electrical power stations were the prime targets of attacks throughout the country.

Two members of the United States Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism, Senator Joe Lieberman and Senator Burt Milling, are in South Africa "to determine the threat posed to South Africa by involvement of the Soviet Union in terrorist activities."

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama, was set up soon after President Reagan took office, and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, affirmed that the Soviet Union was "involved in conscious policies which foster, support and expand international terrorism".

General Viljoen has said in a magazine interview that during 1982 the Defence Forces will "prepare and put into action an 'area defence' system". In South West Africa (Namibia), he said, 90 per cent of incidents happened between 12 and 18 miles of the border with Angola, but in South Africa, the guerrillas were waging what he called an "area war".

## Rawlings wages holy war

From Godfrey Morrison, Accra, Jan 19

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, Ghana's military ruler, intends to transform this country's political and economic systems, even if it means a turbulent future for his fellow citizens.

Speaking last night at his first press conference since the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) seized power in a military coup on New Year's Eve, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said a national team of ministers would be announced composed of "people who are competent, committed and of spotless integrity".

Asked how long he thought his programme, which includes "a holy war" against corruption and the rebuilding of the shattered economy, would take to carry out, he said: "So long as one single productive member of this society should remain with our basic needs — food

and shelter, education — there will be no peace in this country, and I would say: 'Let there be no peace'."

On the evidence of his public pronouncements so far and of last night's press conference, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings is a man more at home with political and philosophical generalities than with specifics.

Asked by a Nigerian journalist how he intended to carry out his good intentions, which resembled those of many other African leaders, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said: "This is Ghana in the sense that the purity of thought and action of the mass of the people here, if permitted to flourish, would be too beautiful".

Many corrupt businessmen had not wanted to get involved in corrupt practices during the period of the ousted regime of President Jerry Rawlings, but many had "been forced to bury their own conscience in order to survive".

This is the second time Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has ruled Ghana. In June, 1979 he ruled for nearly four months, after a coup, before helping to install the civilian elected Government of Dr Limann.

During President Limann's period of rule Flight Lieutenant Rawlings complained of harassment by the security services and he spoke very bitterly of them at last night's press conference.

He said the former regime had employed armed thugs

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NEWS IN  
SUMMARYAtlanta jury  
watches  
slide show

Atlanta. — The prosecution began to get to the heart of the case against Wayne Williams, accused of the murder of two of the 28 young blacks whose deaths terrorized Atlanta, Georgia, last year.

They set up a slide projector and a huge screen in front of the jury box to show the dog hairs and carpet fibres they claim link Mr Williams to his alleged victims, and they called to the stand an expert from Du Pont, the chemical company, to tell the jury how the fibres are made.

Detailed and painstaking forensic work has resulted in the matching of fibres and dog hairs taken from the bodies of the two victims, and from some of the other victims too, to similar fibres taken from Williams's car, the prosecution says.

Mr Williams, a freelance photographer with aspirations to be a tax scoundrel, is accused of murdering Nathaniel Carter, aged 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, aged 21, and dumping their bodies into the Chattahoochee River.

Special dock for  
hijack trial

Officials have begun working on the accommodation problem that will arise when the 45 mercenaries charged with the armed hijack of an Air India Boeing from the Seychelles in November go on trial in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr C. T. Verwey, the registrar, said a special dock enclosed in wood and glass would be used. It was built originally for the trial in 1979 of 13 men and was enlarged to accommodate the 45 mercenaries. The trial is due to begin on March 10 and will be heard by Mr Justice Neville James, acting Judge president of Natal, and two assessors. There is no jury system in South Africa.

Plea to Russia  
by Lady Coggan

Lady Coggan, the wife of the former Archbishop of Canterbury, who has appealed to President Brezhnev for exit visas to be granted to the seven Siberian Pentecostalists who have spent the past three-and-a-half years in the American Embassy in Moscow.

In her message, which the Soviet Embassy in London later refused to accept, she said that she had been horrified at the inhumane treatment the Vashchenko and Chymkhalov families have endured over the past 18 years, spent in prison or psychiatric hospitals.

Greece renews  
Soviet ship deal

Athens. — The Greek Government said it had consented to the renewal of an agreement for the repair and maintenance of unarmed Soviet Navy auxiliary ships in a Greek shipyard.

The original agreement was concluded in 1979 between the Soviet Navy and the shipyard on the island of Syros, which is controlled by the National Bank of Greece. The contract was cancelled a year later after objections by NATO.

The ships must be used only for carrying food, medicines, or fuel, must be crewed by civilians and not carry guns or electronic devices.

Trade unionist held  
in detention 11 years

Kuala Lumpur. — A trade unionist released after 11 years detention under Malaysia's security laws called on the Government to free all political detainees or put them on trial.

Mr Nada Rajah, aged 43, told a press conference that political prisoners were treated worse than criminals. He said he spent 21 hours a day in solitary confinement for the last four years of his detention.

## Container stolen

Lagos. — A gang of armed robbers on a bogus Nigeria Airways bus forced their way on to the tarmac of Lagos airport and stole a complete container about to be hoisted on board a Sabena flight. The contents and value of the container were not immediately known.

## Belgian jets collide

Brussels. — Two Belgian F16s collided at high altitude and crashed south of Rochefort in the Ardennes. One pilot ejected safely but the other is missing.

Reagan blunder  
on race forces  
a policy U-turn

From Peter David of "The Times Higher Educational Supplement", Washington, Jan 19

Acting swiftly to mend a breach with black civil rights organizations, President Reagan yesterday sent a Bill to Congress which would repeal a new policy on school segregation introduced by his Administration less than two weeks earlier.

The episode began 11 days ago when the Justice and Treasury Departments said they would be dropping a rule, imposed in 1970 by President Nixon, which denied charitable status and tax exemptions to private schools openly practising racial discrimination.

The measure had been approved by the White House and announced without fanfare. But it has rapidly grown into a major political blunder, unleashing ferocious criticism from veteran civil rights groups and forcing the President to issue a personal statement reaffirming his opposition to racialism and claiming that the Government's motives had been misunderstood.

In a statement issued four days after the new policy was announced, President Reagan said he remained "unalterably opposed" to racial discrimination in any form. He had agreed to change the 12-year-old tax policy only because it yielded excessive power to the Internal Revenue Service.

"I would not knowingly contribute to any organization that supports racial discrimination. My record and the record of this Administration are clear on this point," he said.

"I am also opposed to administrative agencies exercising powers that the constitution assigns to Congress. Such agencies, no

Supreme Court overturns  
juvenile's death sentence

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 19

The Supreme Court, in a decision which represents a victory for opponents of capital punishment, ruled by five votes to four today that courts must consider a defendant's age and emotional background when imposing the death penalty on a juvenile.

The court had considered the case of Monty Lee Eddings who was sentenced to death for fatally shooting an Oklahoma highway patrolman near Tulsa in 1977. Mr Eddings was aged 16 at the time.

The court overturned the sentence because it had been imposed without full consideration of certain mitigating evidence that might have pointed to life imprisonment as the appropriate sentence.

Led by Justice Lewis Powell, the court's majority stated that "when the defendant is 16 years old at the time of the offence, there can be no doubt that evidence of a turbulent family history, hearings by a harsh father and of severe emotional disturbance is particularly relevant".

Mr Justice Powell added: "We are not unaware of the extent to which minors engage increasingly in violent crime. Nor do we suggest an absence of legal responsibility where crime is committed by a minor. We are concerned here only with the manner of the imposition of

the death penalty."

Joining Justice Powell in the majority was Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who was appointed by President Reagan last year, the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court.

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# EXPERIENCE THE NEW ROVERS



The Rover name stands for innovative design, performance, prestige, technological development and achievement.

Qualities that have long made Rover a very special driving experience.

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The new Rovers come to you with advances in styling, in handling, in economy, in comfort and in finish.

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window for greater visibility, guaranteed even in poor weather by a new, programmed rear wash-wipe system.

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With a new, 104 m.p.h. twin carburettor five speed 2000 model to add to the Rover driving experience.

The six new Rovers. From the ultimate luxury of Vanden Plas to the sprightly economy of two litres.

Ask your dealer for a test drive. And an advanced driving experience.

## ROVER ADVANCING THE DRIVING EXPERIENCE



Thames Valley police questioning the woman who said she had been raped.

## What rape tells us about 'predatory' view of women

By staff reporters in London, New York and Paris

Despite the furor raised by the recent fine on a rapist followed by Monday's BBC film of police grilling a woman victim, Britain is not especially lenient on rapists. In terms of the severity of its sentences, we are somewhere between the Scandinavians who are very severe and the Dutch who are lenient. We are roughly similar to the English-speaking and the European countries, according to Professor Terence Morris, a criminologist with the London School of Economics.

But *The Times*, inquiry yesterday did suggest that Britain is a long way behind the United States, Germany and Sweden, in the way suspected rape victims are treated. That seems to be realized officially for all chief constables are now to receive a reminder from the Home Office on the treatment of rape victims.

Six years ago a Home Office advisory committee on the law on rape headed by Mrs Justice Heilbron noted that: "Complainants vary widely from the angry and resentful to the stunned and deeply distressed, but all expect help and many are probably reluctant to complain." Tactful and sympathetic interrogation is necessary. Experience and sympathy in the interrogator are more important than his or her sex."

In 1976 the Home Office issued guidance based on that note. Yesterday it announced that the guidance is to be repeated with some elaboration in the hope that what television viewers watched in Monday's 40 minute Police programme can be avoided.

For viewers saw Thames Valley detectives aggressively question a woman complainant, ask for details of her sex life, accuse her of lying and use crude language.

It is understood that the Home Office guidance will also point out that if a case goes to court women do not have to give details of their sex life unless the judge orders them to. In the police film the Thames detectives suggested to the woman that she might face a very difficult ordeal in court with the implication that her sex life would have to be discussed.

There are no comparative international studies of rape sentencing, according to Professor Morris, but the trends do seem clear. In Denmark, rapists are often offered reduced sentences in return for agreeing to the operation, which is castration, while in Sweden maximum security imprisonment is the norm.

The Dutch, by contrast, strive for non-custodial sentences as a matter of national policy in virtually all criminal cases where severe psychopathology is not established. Holland is "the only country in the Western world" to take that approach to rape, said Professor Morris.

What struck him most forcefully in America studies of rape, however, was the universality of the victim's experience: hostility and suspicion from the police, "exactly what rape victims here have been saying for years". Those "astonishing similarities" showed something, he thought about the West's "predatory attitude" towards women.

Under the French penal code prison sentences for rape are 5 to 10 years, unless weapons or particularly vulnerable persons are involved, when the sentence is from 10 to 20 years. In Britain over the past decade around 17 per cent of reported rapists have been sentenced to up to 2 years, around half of them to between two and four years, and 26 per cent to four to seven years.

In the United States where there is no brutality, the judge is likely to hand down a suspended sentence. There is no typical sentence and the individual judge takes into account many variables. Sentences range up to 25 years. The latest figures from France show that in 1979, 435 rapists were given prison sentences, out of 1,700 cases brought to the courts.

Another leading criminologist, a woman, emphasized

that the Americans, if similar in sentencing, had a distinct lead in counselling. "Here it is the attitude of the investigating officers that have to be changed. Police in the States do have specially trained teams of men and women officers. We are only just beginning to think on these lines."

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police federation, agreed. He thought the problem shown in the programme could be allayed by using more women officers. Sex equality legislation had integrated them into the service and lost their expertise.

Thames Valley had said it may follow the example of several other forces in Britain and use police women in special units.

All day yesterday Britain's relatively few Rape crisis centres, there are 20 were flooded with telephone calls from women angry at what they had seen on the television programme. In addition Thames Valley had more than 200 calls and the BBC about 70.

Rape crisis centres are run by women to assist victims. The Highgate centre, which covers the whole of London had 381, compared with 689 the year before. Only a quarter of those who called had also made a complaint to the police.

Mr Wright's study identified the social characteristics of rapists and rape victims. He found that 60 per cent knew each other before the rape; that the majority of both came from the working class; that rapists tended to be young, and to have a record of other crimes, but no previous record of sexual offences.

Research in West Germany and Sweden into the police interrogation of suspected victims of sexual molestation shows the direct opposite of the role of the DoE. In effect it is a new ministry, one central to the political economy of the modern welfare state, skin in its sphere to the Treasury in the wider world a ministry of local government finance.

Two examples illustrate the nature of the department's transformation. One was visible to anyone standing on the corner of Parliament Square one day last month. A procession of middle-class mums, placard-waving teachers, children out of school and all the usual flotsam of London political demonstration wound its way to Westminster to lobby against school cuts, and for the preservation of the Inner London Education Authority.

But the chants of these educational protesters did not concern the Secretary of State for Education. The day's political hate figure was Michael Heseltine. It is evidence of the central place that the DoE now occupies that its abstruse Local Government Finance Bill of last autumn should have mobilized the Ile's political shock troops.

The other example is of the DoE's importance at the heart of the public expenditure process. A secret Cabinet committee, code-named MISC 21, was chaired by Mr William Whitmore, sat early last autumn, as every year, to cost various policy assumptions. The DoE's arithmetic

was built, repaired (or, the current conviction of ministers and officials, better managed by the local council).

The research has led to changes in German police procedure. The police are encouraged to let the victim describe the events in her own words. "Police should not start stronger interrogation until they have the full story and some time has elapsed," Mr Bull said. "It is easy to confuse witnesses by putting things in their minds so soon after an emotionally disturbing event."

Mr Tony Black, clinical psychologist at Broadmoor, took up the point that the woman in the programme had a history of mental disorder. "Speaking as someone who interviews people with such histories I would not have gone about it that way. It could have been put to her without piling on the agony. The fact that she did not react in an emotional way did not mean she was fabricating. As a former depressed person she might try and separate herself from emotional distress."

Birmingham, the only 24-hour service outside London, reported that several women who telephoned yesterday had volunteered to work at the centre. Others said they had experienced similar treatment when they went to complain to the police of rape or sexual harassment.

Mr Barry Irving, director of studies at the Police Foundation, who carried out two years' research on police interrogation for the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, said he had seen similar interviews to the one shown on BBC television but that they had to be placed in context. "I was struck how genuinely authentic it was. I was also aware of what you might say by taking something like that out of context."

The police had to handle a number of cases in which false evidence was given. There was always a danger therefore that someone would not be taken seriously and would not get a fair hearing.

But at the end of a day in which the Prime Minister herself declared in the Commons that she shared the MPs' concern about sentencing and police methods, a consensus did seem to have emerged that police officers had not done the job required and that women needed to be treated more sympathetically.

She said the Birmingham Rape Crisis Centre had received about 50 calls in the past 15 months from women complaining of all forms of sexual assault. But a policeman had told her that the average conviction rate in rape cases was one in 10.

Newcastle, which also received angry calls yesterday, said in its experience only one in four women victims who contacted them reported

to the police. The number of calls had increased in recent months.

How do the rape centre reports square with such research as there is? Dr Richard Wright, of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University, says that research studies vary in their estimates, from saying one rape in two is reported, to saying that only one case in a hundred is reported. He said: "Most criminologists would agree that rape is an unreported crime compared with burglary which is over-reported." In his own research he found that the police "obviously do not believe a great number of the complaints made." The police files he had investigated showed in 20 per cent of cases victims were not believed.

Resentism is changing

the shape of the DoE

slimming 15 per cent of total staff between April 1979 and November last. Tight management has arrived in the shape of his Management Information System (MINIS) and the civil servants like it.

Probably most important,

Mr Heseltine, helped by the pressure of political and economic circumstance in recent years, has refashioned the role of the DoE. In effect it is a new ministry, one central to the political economy of the modern welfare state, skin in its sphere to the Treasury in the wider world a ministry of local government finance.

Two examples illustrate the nature of the department's transformation. One was visible to anyone standing on the corner of Parliament Square one day last month. A procession of middle-class mums, placard-waving teachers, children out of school and all the usual flotsam of London political demonstration wound its way to Westminster to lobby against school cuts, and for the preservation of the Inner London Education Authority.

But the chants of these educational protesters did not concern the Secretary of State for Education. The day's political hate figure was Michael Heseltine. It is evidence of the central place that the DoE now occupies that its abstruse Local Government Finance Bill of last autumn should have mobilized the Ile's political shock troops.

The other example is of the DoE's importance at the heart of the public expenditure process. A secret Cabinet committee, code-named MISC 21, was chaired by Mr William Whitmore, sat early last autumn, as every year, to cost various policy assumptions. The DoE's arithmetic

was built, repaired (or, the current conviction of ministers and officials, better managed by the local council).

The research has led to changes in German police procedure. The police are encouraged to let the victim describe the events in her own words. "Police should not start stronger interrogation until they have the full story and some time has elapsed," Mr Bull said. "It is easy to confuse witnesses by putting things in their minds so soon after an emotionally disturbing event."

Mr Tony Black, clinical psychologist at Broadmoor, took up the point that the woman in the programme had a history of mental disorder. "Speaking as someone who interviews people with such histories I would not have gone about it that way. It could have been put to her without piling on the agony. The fact that she did not react in an emotional way did not mean she was fabricating. As a former depressed person she might try and separate herself from emotional distress."

Birmingham, the only 24-hour service outside London, reported that several women who telephoned yesterday had volunteered to work at the centre. Others said they had experienced similar treatment when they went to complain to the police of rape or sexual harassment.

Mr Barry Irving, director of studies at the Police Foundation, who carried out two years' research on police interrogation for the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, said he had seen similar interviews to the one shown on BBC television but that they had to be placed in context. "I was struck how genuinely authentic it was. I was also aware of what you might say by taking something like that out of context."

The police had to handle a number of cases in which false evidence was given. There was always a danger therefore that someone would not be taken seriously and would not get a fair hearing.

But at the end of a day in

which the Prime Minister

herself declared in the

Commons that she shared

the MPs' concern about

sending and police methods,

a consensus did seem to have emerged that police officers had not done the job required and that women needed to be treated more sympathetically.

She said the Birmingham

Rape Crisis Centre had

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number of cases in which

false evidence was given.

There was always a danger

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not be taken

## Television

## Carter's last stand

The largest financial deal in history, \$8,000m in gold and securities to be transferred from the United States to the Bank of England and subsequently, less debts, to Iran and, at the last moment, it is all in the hands of a typist who cannot read English. It is the kind of predicament only reality can produce and it was one of the many elements that made BBC 1's *44 Days and Counting*, a compelling, almost incredible piece of television last night.

Most of the action was in President Carter's office, which he was under notice to quit in five hours' time. He had hopes of completing the transfer and having the 52 hostages who had spent 444 days in captivity released during his term of office. It was not to be. Rituals are more inexorable than those concerned with money, as anyone who has tried to get traveller's cheques quickly knows.

In the Oval Office, President Carter, changing from jumper to jacket and back again, telling Rosalynn how things were on and off the phone, exchanging small talk with a squad of advisers, all eager to help and helpless. When Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, started to measure flying distances on the globe, it was obvious that the great old technology was stringing this one out.

A lone television cameraman, Rolfe Tesssen, filled, of all things, the shutters of still cameras slumped in envy. It was an example of wide-open government to amaze posterity.

The Bank of England came in for some stick early on. "We would like to know from the Bank of England," said Carter, "why they have held up our hostages an extra 15 minutes." Well they had not and how dare he? Kit McMahon, deputy bank governor, quite understood the tension, but he explained to Margaret Jay, collecting reminiscences of the day, how technical discussion about the value of gold and securities had gone on until the last moment; how, even when that was done, the form of the necessary certificate had to be agreed . . . then there was that typist.

There was another kind of tension in BBC 1's Play for Today, *Under the Skin*, Janey Preger's mordant look at the disruptive effect of feminist ideas on women's lives. Frances Tomelty was the fashion editor, feminist but not prepared to dress down for it; Barbara Rosenblat the woman who was. Jacqueline Tong the mother whose problems did not seem to come from feminism and who was last seen taking a lethal dose of pills.

It was well written, well acted, especially by Bill Nighy as the idiot fashion photographer, and confirmed my belief that it is best to approach women in boiler suits or ponchos with caution.

Arena, BBC 2, gave us a hymn to the *Cortina*, now nearly 20 years old, on its way out, and for most of its years the ultimate ambition — in conjunction with a sheepskin coat — for so many road trips. It was imaginative at times almost to surrealism, was produced by Alan Yentob and directed by Nigel Finch, and of course, did the Ford Motor Company no harm, though it might have caused them a worry or two about the Cortina's successor.

The Cortina's successor on BBC 2 was *Bentley* and his work a brilliant little documentary written and produced by John Selwyn Gilbert, whose play, *Aubrey*, will be on the same channel on Friday.

I do not know why Tuesdays tend to be so beloved of programmers — maybe they could spread a little happiness — but the marvellously illustrated story with nearly all original drawings, was a graphic treasure.

In addition to the drawings, there was *Brigid Brophy* to reflect on his infantile sexuality, *Brian Reade* and *Ralph Steadman* to observe his innovative and still not entirely understood techniques, and a consultant

Victoria Wood is hoping her new comedy series for Granada will get the one-liner gags out of her system. She also hopes going on the road with her husband will make him famous. And after all that she might settle down to write a play in the autumn to follow up her three previous television triumphs. She spoke to Bryan Appleyard about the problems of being able to do only one thing at a time.

The lady who brought you *coq au vin* as love in a lorry is worried about the ease with which she churns out one-liners. The same lady, who also wrote "I wanna be fourteen again", wants to write a great song and to be able to invest lines like "pass the mustard" with real meaning.

She is, of course, Victoria Wood, who ambled drolly back to our television screens last Sunday with a five-show series of *Wood and Walters*, another alliance with Julie Walters. After that she goes on the road with The Great Soprendo, otherwise her magician husband Geoff Durham, with their show *Funny Turns* which reaches the West End in April. All of which means that Miss Wood, who sadly admits she can do only one thing at a time, has not been writing any plays, a significant loss for anybody who saw *Talent, Nearly a Happy Ending* or *Happy Since I Met You* on television or *Good Fun* on stage. But there is hope.

"I think I'll lock myself away and write a stage play in the autumn," she told me. "With my last stage play I think I got a bit clever. I'll try something simpler this time. I need to develop my craftsmanship. One-liners are easy, getting a gag from the rhythm of words, but making sense of a line like 'pass the mustard' is difficult. I don't think I'm very good at that."

At 26, there is clearly time. Yet even if the mustard remains

infuriatingly meaningless, a thick pragmatic streak in her make-up tells her she can always fall back on her one-liners and her performing. For now, she hopes the television series has got the gags out of her system and three autumn months should result in a play. Pragmatism emerges again with the husband-and-wife show which she sees as developing Soprendo's career so that, between them they should achieve something like steady earnings. She has even accepted the possibility that she might have to leave her beloved Morecambe.

Behind all this lies an uncertainty stemming from the structure of her career. Having won the television talent contest *New Faces*, she appeared on *That's Life*, a largely unhappy memory, but really did nothing for three years until the play *Talent* had the word genius being carelessly thrown around.

"I feel so guilty about those three years. I signed up and did nothing. People saw me on *That's Life* and thought that was fine but they didn't actually want me to do that anywhere else". But the plays resulted in a higher-brow brand of

celebrity, though both she and her audience still have some difficulty identifying where she stands in the cultural class-structure. Further uncertainty arises from the death of Peter Eckersley, the producer of all her television work and who should have produced this new series. "He had lots of ideas for the series . . . but he never told me what they were. His value to me was inestimable. He had a marvellous eye for what was unnecessary and great attention to detail. He had liked the first material for the series but never saw any of the other stuff."

Her need for a strong injection of critical talent is still being fulfilled by Julie Walters. "She makes me laugh and she's good at her job, she's got great technique". In a sense, she was a partner in that, nurtured, with *Happy Since I Met You*, a play that showed they did not rely on gags and that one-liners could be more than funny. Without that her recent playwriting inactivity may well have been put down to the exhaustion of her material or unhappy, frustrated and incomprehending women, preyed on by inadequate men.

"The first two plays were about women and that one was about a couple. Well I've been a woman and I'm one half of a couple so I can write about that. But I do wonder what else I can write about. A lot is based on my schooldays, which is the only time I've ever really been part of a group. We hardly see anybody now. Also it's easier to write from experience which is far easier back in the past so that it's been assimilated, but once that's used up I don't know what comes next. Perhaps I'll just run out of things. People may also stop liking what I produce. I happen to be writing like a lot of other people at the moment in a kind of realistic vein. If the public stops being interested I won't get performed and then it will be back to the one-liners."

It is a disarmingly calm view of her own creativity. Life's little mishaps, to many of which she subjected her character Maureen in the first two plays, would always underpin her anyway. When we met, she train from Lancaster had been 2½ hours late. She had slept with anxiety in the taxi from Euston, but had travelled together sufficiently to win the game of *Just a Minute* she had travelled down to record for Radio 4. The iron discipline of a Day Return had, however, allowed her time for a leisurely tea.

London draws her two or three times a month — to drink with Julie Walters, to deal with work and recently to have lunch with Keith Waterhouse, a man to whom she wrote her one and only fan letter.

"On our first trip abroad

to Spain, it poured all

the time so Geoff and I read *Office*

Life to each other. I wrote the fan

letter once when I broke off from

writing in the middle of the night

and read a article of his in a

magazine. Like him he's a jolly

person who writes about sad

things. My dark side always

comes out. It's funny because it's

not how I feel when I wake up in

the morning. But I suppose you

can't make a joke about how

much you love your husband, it

wouldn't get a laugh."

## Galleries

## Subtleties at second glance

## 109th annual exhibition of watercolours and drawings

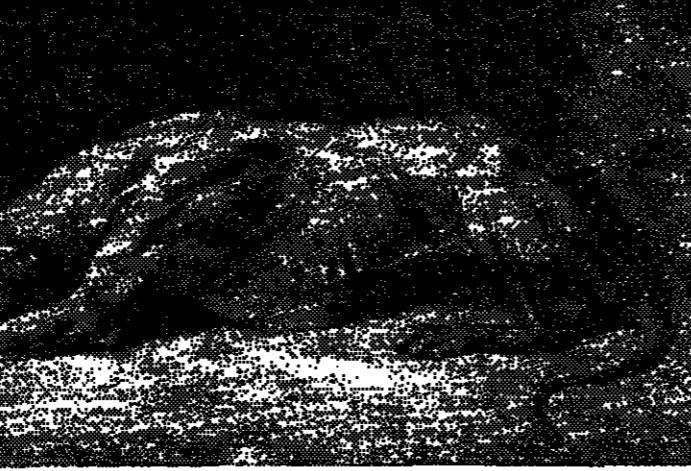
## Agnew's

It must say something for the endless riches of the English watercolour tradition that Agnew's can have been putting on shows like this for 109 years and do not yet seem to be anywhere near scraping the bottom of the barrel. And that, even though the great majority of the paintings on view, still, were well before 1873: though obviously the tradition has continued even up to our own day, this part of the gallery's activities has lost touch with it past mid-Victorian times.

Exception is made, of course, for the odd really striking late Victorian piece, like Briton Riviere's splendid black chalk drawing of a *Greyhound*, and even the occasional flash of shameless modernism like a couple of Gainsborough, the *Wooded Landscape with a Country Cart* in grey wash, and a *Girtin*, of the wrecked flank of *Conway Castle*, which sums up in the smallest

Inevitably one notices the big names first, and this year they do not disappoint: the Turner vignette, a brilliant now as the day it was painted, of a pet subject (he was, after all, a first-hand witness), *The Burning of the Houses of Parliament*, perhaps claims pride of place, but there is also a very fine *Gainsborough*, and the *Wooded Landscape with a Country Cart* in grey wash, and a *Girtin*, of the wrecked flank of *Conway Castle*, which sums up in the smallest

John Russell Taylor



Black chalk drawing by Briton Riviere

## Jazz

## Herbie Mann

## Ronnie Scott's

As the first man to make a living from playing jazz on the flute, Herbie Mann has shown a consistent ability to appeal to those listeners who would like to be jazz fans but who would run a mile from the sounds of Charlie Parker or Ornette Coleman. His method has been to combine jazz-like improvisation with fol-de-rol from sources either ethnic or fashionable: once the backdrop was Cuban drumming, later it became Muscle Shoals rhythm and blues, and so on.

Mann's latest project, which he calls his *Percussion Theatre*, is a quartet featuring Frank Graviss on bass-guitar, Bobby Thomas Jr on percussion and Badal Roy on Indian tabla drums. The basic procedure is simple, and is strongly reminiscent of that employed by the trumpeter Dennis Hackett.

guitarists — Jack Bruce, Colin Hodgkinson, Percy Jones and Jaco Pastorius — who have expanded the vocabulary of the instrument, although Graviss's contribution has to do with his use of a synthesizer attachment rather than his finger-work or his musical ideas. The synthesizer enriches the timbre and harmonizes the root-note, usually sounding like a bumble-bee swarm.

As so often in his own groups, Mann is the weak link. His tone is unprepossessing, his phrasing creaky and his ideas third-hand or worse. The easy route is always taken to the audience's heart, whether in brooding Moorish cadences or passages which sound like a sequence of Air India jingles. In very few ways does this music justify the meditative deliberation with which it is produced.

Graviss, a nimble performer, joins the list of base-

## Interview

## Victoria Wood: leaving the one-liners behind



Victoria Wood at Brown's: "I've been a woman and I'm one half of a couple."

## Theatre

## Stiff

## Soho Poly

As the last play commissioned by Verity Bargate and the first production of the Soho Poly's incoming artistic director (Adrian Shergold); there is a strong temptation to crack up *Tony Marchant's* play, which also has the reviewer over a barrel by treating the sad theme of compulsory rehousing.

In one sense, *Stiff* is exactly what you would expect: a melancholy study of an old married couple who have been dumped on the fifth floor of a south London council block with nothing to do and nobody to talk to. Mr Marchant knows his people inside out and sympathy goes without saying. However, he is an accomplished picture in its own right by an oddly neglected artist.

For connoisseurs of Victorian art proper there is a rare picture, *The Door Was Shut*, by Rosetti's friend James Smetham, and for connoisseurs of Georgian art improper there are some spurious Rowlandsons. But it would be hard not to find something to like, if only you have time to stand and stare.

John Russell Taylor

## YMSO/Blair

## Festival Hall

## James Blair and his Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra

went well over the top on Monday, with Richard Strauss's Alpine Symphony, the most extravagant instrumentally of all his symphonic poems. Our major orchestras can seldom afford to engage the extra players required (though the LPO did just under a year ago), but the pool of student instrumentalists available, and doubtless delighted at the opportunity to perform this *Mountain Sacre*, made it excellent fare for the YMSO.

While they had all those players, they added Strauss's *Festival Prelude*, enticing Josephine Barstow out of the opera house to sing Strauss's *Four Last Songs*, thus making an all-Strauss programme.

Mr Blair is a dab hand at pre-romantic pre-1914 music, Mahler, Elgar and their contemporaries. He clearly enjoyed projecting the empty jubilation of the *Prelude*; building climaxes out of next to nothing, encouraging his vast and brilliant brass department (which the composer strongly advised against), then welcoming the extra trumpets; disposed in one of the hall's boxes, who are added towards the end, like Pelion on Ossa.

The Alpine Symphony, a much more substantial and imaginative work, was given a likewise fervent account, the offstage brass band as loud and clear as I can remember. Strauss's frequent string slides (another Mahler feature) were tastefully played down, a mistake. There was a great deal of sumptuous, and sensitive, well co-ordinated playing, to give one confidence in our orchestra for years to come.

## William Mann

## Giuranna/Brown

## St John's/Radio 3

Unless they were simply carrying large quantities of sandwiches, the instrument cases brought by several members of the audience to

the BBC's lunch-time concert on Monday suggested a keen student or professional interest in the programme given by Bruno Giuranna, a viola player of experience and distinction, with Ian Brown at the piano. Building a recital of viola music to the rigid timing of a radio programme without resorting to triviality can be a problem, but it was achieved on this occasion with interest and ingenuity.

It centred on the *Lachrymae* by Benjamin Britten, whose chamberworks are a linking theme in most of this weekly series, and who took time away from a spate of vocal composition to write this viola work originally for William Primrose. Even then, the stimulus of verbal as well as musical was close at hand, for the piece is subtitled "Reflections on a Song of John Dowland". And the structure as well as the melodic theme of Dowland's "If my complaints could passions move" is a guiding influence on the music's expressive character.

Britten's conceit is that Dowland's theme emerges only at the end of his 10 variations, it though it is foreshadowed at the outset, low down on the keyboard, where I thought it too carefully emphasized.

The viola playing, however, had abundant virtuosity in the subtlety of its harmonic shading, and in a range of technique from the most delicate pizzicato in the second variation to the broad sweep of the bowing arm for the long phrases with which the composer exploited the viola's breadth of sonority in later passages, the Dowland theme finally emerging with quiet eloquence.

The players framed this first with Glinka, whose sonata movement in D minor came from one of several unfinished chamber works of his youth. Schubert's *Arpeggione Sonata* (D 821) in its transcription for viola instead of cello, solves the problems of high register at the expense of some sonority, beautifully pitched by Mr Giuranna with attentive piano support.

## Noël Goodwin

## Les Contes d'Hoffmann

## Royal Opera House

William Lewis, who sings the title role in the first and last performances of the current Covent Garden revival of *Hoffmann*, collected some appreciative notices over the weekend, including Hilary Finch on this page. But there is no escaping the fact that the Opera House's *Hoffmann* is in common with a number of other productions of the work for Offenbach's centenary year, some of which made the date and others which did not, was planned with Plácido Domingo as

cast proving yet again how easily he can move between totally different approaches to the story of Hoffmann's three loves. In John Schlesinger's London version Hoffmann spends the Prologue and Epilogue as a wreck, as dishevelled and drink-sodden a tramp as he was in Patrice Chéreau's famous staging for the Paris Opéra a decade ago. Yet Domingo, in sumptuous voice, also lets the poet be clearly seen through the boozy haze as the vision of Sylph interments the legend of Kleinzach, the story all the students in Luther's tavern demand to hear.

The disadvantage is that Hoffmann's part in the Antonia sequence is weaker than in the other two acts. After hearing Domingo in Giulietta's Venice sing "O Dieu! de quelle ivresse" with such suppleness of tone Antonia's Munich comes as

something of a let down. The effect is magnified in this revival: Antonia and Dr Miracle both have powerful voices, but their acting is rudimentary and their French even worse. Schlesinger originally clearly cast with great care right down to the minor roles and in a production where detail, particularly in ensemble, is the order of the day those who either exaggerate or ignore the drama do so at their peril.

Even so the rest of the evening is mighty impressive. If Offenbach year did nothing else, at least it reestablished in London and Salzburg *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* as the grandest of grand operas.

## John Higgins

The council of the Confederation of British Industry will call today for a large increase in public spending

## Why Britain needs a New Deal

by Christopher Johnson

Fifty years ago Keynes opposed Treasury orthodoxy by advocating public works as a way out of the depression. With hindsight, it looks obvious good sense. Yet when similar proposals are put forward for a public works programme in Britain today, the objections of the 1930s are still advanced as though Keynes had never lived.

It was Keynes's disciple, John Kenneth Galbraith, who coined the phrase "private affluence and public squalor" to remind the capitalist economies in the 1950s of the need for public investment on social as well as economic grounds. The Kennedy, Johnson and Wilson administrations of the 1960s took Galbraith's message to heart. Public investment in Britain rose from 7.8 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1962 to 10.4 per cent in 1967.

This may have been too high, but since then the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. Public investment has fallen to only 5.6 per cent of GDP in 1980, and has dropped by 38 per cent in real terms between 1975-76 and the 1981-82 planned figures. "Capital spending should not take the lion's share of their existing investment, invites

cuts simply because it is the easy option," says Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury. But both Labour and Conservative governments have over the last five years found it easier to cut public investment than to cut public expenditure on the pay of civil servants and local authority staffs.

With the Budget expected on March 9, the Chancellor has been urged to give priority to public investment by one study commissioned from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and another commissioned from Cambridge Econometrics by the Federation and four other construction industry organizations. The Confederation of British Industry is expected to endorse similar proposals at its council meeting today.

The nationalized industries have suffered less than the rest of the public sector, with hardly any fall in their capital spending since 1975-76. They have put forward a number of projects which promise well over the 5 per cent real rate of return required from them by the Treasury. The much lower rate of return on their existing investment invites

scepticism about the promises.

As the Government has begun to recognize in some cases, this is an argument for either finding ways of making the nationalized industries more efficient or giving those promising projects to the private sector, either in competition with or in cooperation with the public sector. It is not an argument for shelving projects such as telephone expansion or railway electrification if they clearly could pay off under the right management.

It is investment by central and local government and other public corporations that has been worst affected by public expenditure cuts. Because capital such as motorways and council houses either makes no charge to the public or a subsidized charge, it should not be assumed that it does not bring a good rate of return. The returns are difficult to measure in money terms, and are often external to the project; for example motorways reduce industry's transport costs, and urban renewal may help the social problems of the inner cities.

In an article entitled "Crumbling Britain" (September 1, 1981), *The Times* drew attention to the dangers of neglecting the public infrastructure. The costs of failing to modernize, for example, the Victorian sewage network could be so high as to make the returns on doing so an attractive, indeed indispensable, use of resources.

The Government's failure to recognize the claims of the public sector other than the nationalized industries is demonstrated by the fact that its capital expenditure was cut by 14 per cent in real terms in the 1981-82 plans compared with the previous year, while that of the nationalized industries was increased by the same per



The economist who got it right: Keynes by Low

centage. The total for both kinds of public investment was thus cut to fall by 1 per cent. The actual fall is expected to be more, because local authorities and nationalized industries have both been subjected to such Treasury financial pressures that they have retrieved overspending on pay and other current items by underspending on capital projects.

The prospects for 1982-83 do not look much better unless the Chancellor takes steps to improve them in the Budget. The construction industry has been ill rewarded for a fall in its tender prices in 1981 by a cut in the cash allocated to water services, motorways and other projects, so that the volume of work is only maintained, rather than increased. This casts discredit on the whole new system of cash limits as opposed to volume controls, since it penalizes success in the battle against inflation.

The council house building programme has been the worst hit of all. Only about 35,000 public sector dwellings were completed in 1981, and only about 38,000 were started — a half and a quarter respectively of the 1975 figures. While a property-owning democracy is a worthy aim, the stock of council houses still required

and higher living standards in the long run. Some "current" public spending such as that on industrial training can be justified in a similar way.

According to the EIU study, this relatively modest injection of purchasing power would add an average of 0.9 per cent a year to GDP, creating about half a million jobs, and 0.5 per cent a year to prices for each of the following five years.

With unemployment expected to exceed three million, most people might agree to trade nearly an extra one per cent of real output for only half a per cent of inflation, if that was the choice. However, any inflationary effects may be less than expected with so much spare capacity in construction, and the Government could take offsetting measures to reduce inflation, such as freezing excise duties.

Like all ways of spending more public money, public works have to be financed. Studies indicate that the measures would be more beneficial if they were financed by allowing the money supply to rise rather than by more government borrowing. More borrowing raises interest rates, which has an adverse effect on output and employment, and government debt payments which leads to still more borrowing. The higher interest rates due to government borrowing also tend to raise the inflation rate by nearly as much as an increase in the money supply. (Similar arguments would apply if the finance came from the private sector.)

The public works programme proposed could increase Sterling M3, the Government's chosen measure of money supply, by 2 per cent each year over the next five years. It might thus rise by 1 per cent a year instead of falling by 1 per cent a year as planned — unless other anti-inflationary measures are taken to reduce it. (The Government is now reviewing its Medium Term Financial Strategy, in which Sterling M3 is the main target.) It should be made flexible enough to accommodate policy measures if they are judged to be desirable for every other reason save that they might interfere with a monetarist formula that has already been discarded.

The author is Group Economic Adviser, Lloyds Bank.

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## The right to know what the computer has on you

by Michael Meacher

It is not well known that central government carries out 220 different functions involving computerized personal information about identifiable individuals. Yet, except for credit reference files, there is no legal right for an individual to see the files kept on him or her. This is a serious matter because it can — and not infrequently does — lead to a person being prevented from obtaining goods on hire purchase or acquiring a credit card or, more seriously, finding his promotion blocked or even being denied a job.

This may happen for one of several reasons. The file on you may contain information which is inaccurate, incomplete, out of date, or irrelevant. The information may have been collected unlawfully or by underhand means, or at least without your knowledge or consent. Other people may have access to information about you which you believed was stored on a confidential file. Or the information which you preferred for one purpose may, without your knowledge, let alone consent, be transferred to serve a wholly different purpose.

All of this matters when the British law on privacy is so defective by comparison with standards elsewhere. In this country the use of most bugging devices and phone taps is not illegal. It is not a criminal offence to use deception to obtain confidential information, nor to pass on such information to someone who should not be allowed to have it.

There is no right at present to bring an action on grounds of invasion of privacy, except for libel and breach of confidence actions which are anyway extremely expensive and hazardous. And even though the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act does expunge certain convictions after a period of time, criminal records are still not secure from the prying of private agents or employers.

The recent case of Mrs Jan Martin illustrates this. She was travelling with her husband on the Continent and stopped at a cafe in Holland. There a lorry driver thought he recognized her husband as a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang and told the Dutch police, who passed the information to London.

In 1978 the Lindon Committee recommended that an independent data authority should be set up to regulate and supervise this whole area. It has never been implemented. What is now needed is an Act of Parliament to enshrine certain key principles in legislation. These should include:

• The requirement that no personal data bank must be kept secret.

• Legal controls on the methods used to collect information which must be entirely relevant and the minimum necessary.

• Information collected for one purpose should not be transferred for another without the person's consent.

• Individuals should have the right to see and correct their own files.

For all these purposes, a data protection authority should be established which is wholly independent of government. It would develop codes of practice which would be mandatory on all those involved in collecting and storing personal information. If these codes were transgressed the data operator would be liable to deregistration. Only then would British citizens be free of the information prison in which, often unknowingly, they are now interned.

The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West, and is presenting a 10-minute radio Bill on data protection in the Commons today.

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Today a year ago was an extraordinary day. One remembers it almost, although not quite, as Auden said of the day that Yeats died: "as one thinks of a day when one did something slightly unusual".

ar, "a year ago today, in the 'y unusual' circumstances in which the Iranian hostages in Tehran released. President Carter, defeated and humiliated, gave way to President Reagan, triumphant and confident.

But that is not all that is peculiar about today's anniversary. An unusual dimension is added by the fact that America is already celebrating the hundredth birthday of Franklin D. Roosevelt even ten days before it occurs. The museums are now putting the finishing touches to their exhibitions of his life. The journals are already writing about him, and are asking: "Why can't we have a President like that?"

The contrast is made all the more poignant because Ronald Reagan tries to compare himself with Franklin Roosevelt. Following his own lead, his supporters call him "The Republican FDR". But it is President Reagan himself, in a television broadcast Christmas night, which has been intelligently republished by *The New Republic*, who shows how hollow the comparison is. Even his sympathetic interviewer was dumbfounded.

It is not so much that President Reagan now wholly misrepresents the policies of President Roosevelt; then, that Roosevelt would never,

have thought of justifying himself by comparing himself with anyone else. Roosevelt came to his time, a man whom his time needed, and acted in his time. Was he comparable to Washington? As great as Lincoln? On a par with Wilson? He did not have the time to ask — or answer.

No-one likes to criticise President Reagan a year after he took office. For one thing, it is not popular to do so, and so not easy. Everyone would like him to do well, everyone wants a strong and confident America; and anyone he is just likeable. But with all that said, this man who promised to restore the spirit as well as the prosperity and strength of America, has left it as ill at ease as ever.

It is not only what he does, but how he does it; as if he does not care at all. It is not only the liberals who are angry at the way at which he seems to tread on the poor. It is the conservatives who feel embarrassed by the apparent lack of compassion or even awareness. No-one really minds the rich being richer; but not at the cost of asking the poor to pay.

Why is it that Roosevelt, an aristocrat, was so generous in his vision? Why is it that Reagan, self-made, is so ungenerous in his awareness? Why did Roosevelt,

have the time to govern large countries, one cannot govern them with smallness. I do not mean largeness only in space or population. Britain is in this sense as large to me as America. But one cannot make large people small without making them uneasy. It is uncomfortable not to feel large enough to care for the poor; and an uncomfortable people will act small and uncomfortable on the world's stage.

The lack of a convincing foreign policy in the America of President Reagan, a year after he took office, is as disturbing to Americans as it may seem more obviously disturbing to its allies. America seems to be striking now as it footed round it a year ago. This leaves Americans quite as uneasy as it clearly leaves others. The problem is here in this country.

There is a connection between domestic and foreign policy. Roosevelt confidently round the world — usually for the worse — partly because he was the only one satisfying answer.

But in the end everyone comes down, as to bedrock, to the only one satisfying answer. He gave America confidence in itself by uniting it — a sense of its history and present and future — and he did so primarily by the social policies he pursued at home. In English terms, he was a Tory to the core: He said: "You cannot get the best out of the rich, unless you make the rich care for the poor".

All of this is missing in the America which President Reagan has sought to bring to life. America is made even more uneasy by the obvious growth of anti-Americanism in Europe. But the root of anti-Americanism abroad is as wild round the world as President Carter did. So why did the world, adverse as well as ally, so trust President Roosevelt as it did not and does them?

There are many answers.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## PROTECTION ON A LEASH

The world is now closer to an outbreak of protectionism than at any time since the 1930s. The immediate cause is not cheap textiles from the third world or competition from the rapidly industrializing countries such as Taiwan or Brazil, but the strains amongst the industrialized nations themselves and the challenge of Japan in particular. The export success of Japan over the last decade has been one of the wonders of the postwar economy. While the rest of the world has weathered only with increasing difficulty the successive shocks of the oil crisis, Japan has gone on building ever larger trade surpluses and managing an ever more successful export drive abroad. First shipbuilding, steel and cars succumbed to its assault, then computers and electronics and now the newer markets for telecommunications and micro-electronics.

So far — and it is to their considerable credit — the governments of the West have hung on to their free-trading principles. At the talks between the trade representatives of the United States, the European Community and Japan last weekend in Florida all the parties came out with the one firm commitment that they would not take unilateral action to curb imports at least for the next six months. They could not promise that they would necessarily hold back the demands for tariffs after that unless Japan could be seen to take effective action to reduce its trade balance.

The new Japanese Government held out that prospect at the talks, but the world has heard such assurances before only to witness Japan's trade surplus go on climbing. Last year alone its surplus (on its own figures) with the EEC was over 10 billion dollars and with the United States over 13

billion dollars. This year its overall surplus is expected to exceed 30 billion dollars. The dilemma which Japan's export success poses for its rivals is a delicate one. On the one hand, few would willingly embark on a path of open import controls which could spread with alarming effect. Nor does anyone doubt that much of Japan's success is well and honestly earned. For a country reliant on imports for most of its raw material, Japan has taken special care in developing its value-added manufacture and its exports, following the classic marketing policy of specialization and research. If it has been successful in exporting it is largely because it works to provide the products that the market wants at the price the consumer is prepared to pay. If Japan is relatively resistant to manufactured imports from the West it is at least partly because both the culture and the efficiency of the Japanese lead them to prefer domestic to foreign products. From their point of view, they have done no more than carry out the logic of international specialization which all western countries subscribe to, while their propensity to sustain high surpluses is a reflection of the self-sacrifice of their population not their meanness.

For countries at the receiving end of the Japanese export attack the picture is very different. Fair or unfair, the strategy of concentrating on certain markets and certain products and developing them with an effective pricing and distribution policy has a devastating effect, as the British car and hi-fi industry will readily testify. So long as the Japanese were moving most rapidly in older industries already faced with decline, such as shipbuilding, they could be held to be doing no more than accelerate inevi-

## MAPPING FOR THE FUTURE

The Ordnance Survey is on the operating table again. It was a candidate for surgery in 1973 and again in 1977, though it escaped intact on both occasions. Now Mr Michael Heseltine means to effect the change that Mr Heath did not, and reorganize it as a trading fund. This insistence on change by successive governments may seem puzzling in respect of one of the services the taxpayer is required to support of which he has reason to be proud. It is a necessary and in many ways exemplary piece of public enterprise. This week's meeting at the Royal Geographical Society, and our own correspondence columns, testify to the alarm felt by many of those professionally involved.

Britain is probably the best surveyed and best mapped country in the world, at a net cost last year of £21m, once earnings from copyright, map sales and so on are set against expenditure. The trading fund plan would have the purpose of enabling performance to be judged "in a commercial framework". Instead of subsidy through annual parliamentary vote, the Department of the Environment, in the role of customer, would enter into a contractual relationship with the survey. The Government is also considering the possibility of involving the private sector more fully in

the survey's work at a later stage.

Like any other organization, the survey is no doubt less efficient in some ways than it might be. The Serpell report of 1979 recommended that it should get independent advice about managerial sharpening-up. But the survey as a whole can never pay for itself, and Serpell warned that attempts to improve productivity could become counter-productive in the wider sense if pressed too far. A comprehensive, consistent and up-to-date physical survey of the country is one of the basic pieces of data a modern society needs. It is necessary to the military, town and country planners, communications engineers, police and emergency services, and all those engaged in real estate transactions, as well as to historians, archaeologists, teachers, travellers, ramblers. Two-thirds of expenditure goes on maintaining the survey's ever-changing fundamental archive. A change to new technology, necessary in the long run, is just at the stage (often lengthy in such cases) where costs are high and benefits are all in the future.

Buyers of maps and users of copyright material now pay a share of the cost of the archive. The Government already has the power to set targets in this area, and prices

## FINLAND'S FREEDOM OF ACTION

The election of a new President of Finland is an event of more than passing significance to Europe as a whole. Dr Urho Kekkonen had held the office for a quarter of a century and throughout that time he had been seen, and had indeed presented himself, as the personal guardian of Finland's security as a free nation. Having a long frontier with the Soviet Union, that is not something that the Finns can ever take for granted. The Finnish constitution gives the President special responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy, but the importance of Dr Kekkonen went well beyond the necessary exercise of that prerogative because of the close personal rapport which he managed to establish with a succession of Soviet leaders.

So the choice of a successor involves more than a routine transfer of power. It is critical to Finland's future, and it enables the Finns to give some indication of what future they wish for themselves. That they have chosen Mr Mauno Koivisto, who has more than half of the votes in the electoral college pledged to him, is therefore of special significance. He was not the preferred candidate of the

inevitable and establish good relations with Finland's next President.

Because of its exposed geographical position, Finland has to take special care to keep on good terms with the Soviet Union as the necessary condition for preserving its own freedom in other respects. President Kekkonen's historic contribution to his nation's welfare was that he made his countrymen recognise this truth. His historic error was in going too far. In order to safeguard Finland's freedom he smothered its spirit. He encouraged excessive self-censorship. He practised and demanded a degree of restraint that became stifling.

The hope must now be that Mr Koivisto will retain the essence of Dr Kekkonen's policy without the excess. Finland can permit itself somewhat greater freedom of expression and decision: Mr Koivisto's succession is proof of that. But it will be no kindness to Finland if its friends in the west fail to appreciate the limits within which any Finnish government is forced to operate. The election of a new president cannot remove the constraints that geography imposes on a country.

## Clearing up Allied attitudes to the Polish crisis

From Mr Stephen Hastings, MP for Mid-Bedfordshire (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader on Poland (January 13) was indeed welcome. The attitude of the Foreign Office has been dispiriting, and at odds, so it has seemed to me, with the forthright words of the Prime Minister to Parliament. May this be due to a confusion about objectives?

Just so with Japan's consistent ability to run a trade surplus. It may reflect well on the self-restraint of the Japanese consumer. But it also increases the problem of recycling money at a time of massive oil producer surpluses. If Japan used its surpluses to invest more abroad and give more aid to the Third World, or if it encouraged freer movement of the yen to take off some of its competitive edge the consequences of its particular success in Europe and the United States would be more tolerable.

Japan must accept its wider responsibilities as a leading industrial nation in the world's trading system if it is to avoid a potentially disastrous round of counteraction against it. So far it has played the game long — giving voluntary export restraint agreements abroad and tariff cuts at home only when and in so far as the threat of firm retaliatory action forces them to do so. Such policy cannot gain it much more time. The political pressure from communities and industries laid waste by competition will force western governments to act, unilaterally or in concert. To forestall that the Japanese government will have to encourage its people in the purchase of imported goods, balance its trade advantages by allowing the yen to appreciate, and above all use its surpluses in foreign investment and aid to keep the funds flowing around the world. The alternatives are painful to contemplate in any country that saw the consequences of recession and protectionism in the 1930s.

use force against the Soviet Union? Presumably not.

Going along with measures which in view of Soviet behaviour in Afghanistan and elsewhere might well have been taken in any event, such as additions to the COCOM (Coordinating Committee Controlling East-West Trade) list and tougher credits, is one thing: measures actually involving force are another.

Presumably also there would be little point in measures which would hurt the West as much as the Soviet Union.

In short, we are condemned for the time being to live with the redoubtable Great Power in the East and can in no way compel it either to "liberalize" itself or to permit the liberalization of its contiguous satellites. Such relations as we have with it should result from a common policy taking into consideration the interests of all the members of the Western Alliance. This should include negotiations on arms limitation.

Within such a policy we should certainly do all we can to foster the internal "contradictions" of Communist rule. One day, if the West solves its own social problems and reinforces its defences, the colossus will reveal its feet of clay.

But what about the Polish people? What we can do to help the latter by charitable means we should do. That does not include going to war on their behalf. True, we went to war for Poland in 1939, but even that did not result in her liberation — and it was before Hiroshima.

Today, East-West relations are essentially governed by the balance of terror. If, however, the West plays its considerable cards correctly, this will never result in the total absurdity of a nuclear holocaust.

Yours truly,  
STEPHEN HASTINGS,  
House of Commons.

From Lord Jenkins of Putney

Sir, The claim that Poland was assigned to the USSR at Yalta is one put into Soviet mouths by Professor Ambrose (letter, January 15) rather than made by them in such terms. But what cannot be altered is the geographical proximity of the two countries.

One can imagine the uproar if

the USSR decided to introduce sanctions against the United States as a protest against US support of Latin American military dictatorships which have extirpated freedom and democracy in more than one country.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH JENKINS,  
House of Lords.  
January 16.

From Sir John Gielgud, CH

Sir, Having recently worked with the great Polish director Andrzej Wajda, I have been much concerned for him during the recent crisis and can only hope that the rumours of his arrest are not true.

I am sure that the whole entertainment world will join me in wishes for his safety and a speedy opportunity of returning to the work which is such a valuable contribution to the great artistic achievements of his country. Mr Wajda and his delightful wife accorded me a welcome and a hospitality which will always remain among my most cherished memories.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN GIELGUD,  
Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten,  
Münchidianstrasse 17,  
Munich. January 13.

From Mr Louis Kentner and others

Sir, We the undersigned, writing on behalf of a large body of artists, scientists and men of letters of Hungarian origin, note with concern that 25 years after the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution, repressive measures have been introduced in Poland by the military regime. According to reliable reports, terror is rampant in the country.

We urge the Polish authorities to release all political prisoners and let the social transformation initiated by the people of Poland continue.

The tragic events of Budapest in 1956 should not be repeated in Warsaw.

Yours etc.,  
ANDREW MARTIN, ANDREW DEUTSCHE,  
PETER FRANKL, KATALIN SCHIFFLIN, GABRIEL ROMAY,  
VICTOR G. AMBRUS,  
3 Back Lane, Hampstead, N.W.3. January 10.

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, The claim that Poland was assigned to the USSR at Yalta is one put into Soviet mouths by Professor Ambrose (letter, January 15) rather than made by them in such terms. But what cannot be altered is the geographical proximity of the two countries.

One can imagine the uproar if

for European companies for industrial co-operation and joint ventures.

Since Mr Barry appears to be advocating a form of Abgrenzung or demarcation by the West, it is worth looking at the problems that would be posed for West Germany if East Germany was to be included. West Germany would not support the proposal for obvious reasons, nor would some of the economic arguments. Mr Barry urges generally in its support apply in the case of the GDR. The country's foreign debt is not considerable and its creditworthiness on commercial criteria (and what other criteria are there for judging this?) is high. The special economic relationship with West Germany (intra-German trade) could probably only be dissolved at the price of a serious political crisis in the Federal Republic.

There are no doubt serious political arguments for the policy Mr Barry advocates, but they are political and not economic arguments. Meanwhile, as he himself points out, Western bank and government lending to Comecon is at a virtual standstill and is likely to remain so for some time.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER WOOD,  
Newbold Farm,  
Dunstable Abbotts,  
Cirencester.

From Mrs Jane Brown

Sir, I agree that Charles McLean's "Lutyens: a chequered career" (feature, January 13) was valid, even if it did have the tone of being written after a disagreeable dinner. Roderick Gracie and the other "wholesomely didactic" heavyweights of the polemic hardly need me to defend them, but I feel it should be said that there were members of the Lutyens Exhibition committee whose purpose was not so much to teach as to share.

If "the main part of the

Lutyens' celebration is concentrated upon his pre-1914 country houses" (they in fact

three "rooms" out of the

exhibition) it is because

they are a celebration of

dead and they are an affirmation

of faith in our human scale

rather than institutions of intimacy.

They are also, when the mists of envy and nostalgia are cleared away, beguiling and delightful works of art and creations of integrity rather than materialism, and we should be glad that someone at some time had the money to pay for them so that we can enjoy them accordingly. I have spent quite a lot of my time in the Hayward Gallery during the run of the exhibition and my reward had been to overhear many, many people of all ages, kinds and educations doing just that.

I am Sir, Yours respectfully,

A non-didactic member of the Lutyens Exhibition Committee,

JANE BROWN,  
30 Skinner's Lane,  
Ashtead, Surrey.

From Mr Michael Manser

Sir, The excellent article by Charles McLean (January 13) is the first to accurately put Lutyens into history.

He was a great architect, in his own time. But his time is past; so is the social and economic situation which created his clients and the materials and crafts from which he created their buildings.

Now we have a new social and economic situation, a new kind of client, new materials and techniques, and thus there has to be a new architecture. And the current architects who have recognized this produce architecture of their time, which is the first ingredient of enduring architecture and timeless quality.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL MANSER,  
Michael Manser Associates,

8 Hammersmith Broadway, W.6.

From Mrs E. T. Loram

Sir, Mrs Nadine Pepys's letter (January 18) prompts me to tell you that among a number of china plates painted by my grandmother is one depicting a snow house in the garden of Dewes House, Mere. In her book, *Putting the Clock Back*, she refers to three snow houses in one of which her mother had stuck vented in wearing

foot disorders. A much better case could be made for setting up a "General Footwear Council" and prohibiting the sale of footwear except by registered "podiatrists".

In short, the opticians' monopoly causes a great deal of inconvenience and extra cost to the general public with very little benefit except, of course, to the opticians and I wish Lord Rugby every success.

Yours faithfully,

D. WRIGHT,

The Dial House,

93 Uxbridge Road,

Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

From Mr Paul Theroux

Sir, Instead of the thriller, Mark Thatcher might have been better off with a copy of *The Fearful Void* by Geoffrey Moorhouse published in 1974. It is the narrative of Mr Moorhouse's journey from Chinghetti (Mauritania) via Tombouctou (Mali) to Tamanrasset in Algeria. Mr Moorhouse travelled these 2,000 miles of desert on foot.

Your analogy with feet is

interesting because bad footwear

particularly in childhood and adolescence, is the main cause of

have come about through the introduction of large-scale enterprises only indirectly influenced by the Board of Invergordon smelter, the Corbach pump-mill and the back-up facilities concerned with the exploitation of North Sea oil. Two of those three "outside" stimulators have collapsed, and it will not suffice to throw an extra £10 million (over three years) to the H.D.B. I am sure the board will spend the money to maximum job-creating advantage, but the current economic set-back is far too gross to be met by such a small-scale expedient.

And the closure is not only an economic set-back — it is also a social set-back and a blow to morale which will be felt throughout the Highlands. No one in the Highlands was responsible for the false assumptions

which ruined the smelter project.

The Highlands welcomed the

project and did their best to make

it a success for the Government which supported it on a basis not merely of generosity but of justice.

There is one obvious way in

which the adverse impact of the closure can be minimised and in due course counteracted. That

would be a reversal of a recent

Government decision, taken on a

very narrow balance of advantages, to discard the plan for a gas-gathering system for North Sea oil.

The balance has now been

altered and the decision requires

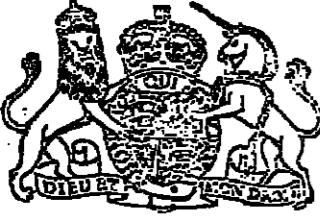
to be reconsidered.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW GILCHRIST,

Arthur's Crag,

Hazelbank,



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK  
January 19: The Prince of Wales, Patron, this afternoon visited the Headquarters of the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust at 5 Blitha Road, London Borough of Bromley.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, will attend a

family service of remembrance and thanksgiving for the Penlee lifeboat at the Paul Church, Mousehole, Cornwall, on Friday.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 23, at noon.

The Dowager Lady Grinshpoon regrets that she was unable to attend the memorial service for Major Sir Reginald Macdonald Buchanan in the Guards Chapel on January 12.

Memorial Mass for Marie B. Gulbenkian will be celebrated at St Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, SW3, at 11 am on Monday, February 6.

Mrs David Shovel gave birth to a daughter (Louisa, Phyllis Rose) on Sunday, January 17.

Mr C. D. Town and Miss H. J. Cook

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Philip Town of Wellington, Surrey, and Hazel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Bracey Cook, of Sandhurst, Surrey.

Mr A. P. Voller and Miss D. J. Shaw

The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. Voller, and Diana, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Shaw, of Silverstones, Patcheside Park, Leatherhead.

Mr R. A. H. Webb and Miss J. M. Cotterill

The engagement is announced between Adam, son of Mr R. Webb and the late Mrs H. Webb of Dorking, Surrey, and Jo Cotterill, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. W. Cotterill, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr P. J. Power and Dr N. Vander-Vaugh

The engagement is announced between Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Power, of Luton, Bedfordshire, and in Waterford, Republic of Ireland, and Naomi, daughter of De-Herren Mervyn Klaus Vander-Vaugh, of the Prinsengracht, Amsterdam, Holland.

Maj. E. A. Windsor Clive and Miss G. M. S. Fitzgerald

The engagement is announced between Edward Windsor Clive, Coldstream Guards, son of Captain and Mrs F. A. Windsor Clive, of Bury Court, Redbridge, Essex, and Gillian, daughter of Mr M. E. F. S. Fitzgerald, of Hill Place, Haywards Heath, Sussex, and the late Mrs M. Fitzgerald.

### Birthdays today

Lord Aylestone, former chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, who is 77.

Mr George Burns, 86; Mr Derek Dougan, 44; The Very Rev Dr Edwards, 52; the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, 64; Sir James Hanson, 64; Major Dick Hern, 61; Lt-Roynton Kisch, 63; Commandant Vonla McBride, 61; Mr H. P. J. Marshall, 76; Sir Roy Welensky, 75.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr W. A. Beaumont, an Assistant Secretary in the Welsh Office, to be Speaker's Secretary, from February 1, in succession to Sir Noel Short.

Professor Sir Desmond Pons, Professor of Psychiatry, London University, to be chief scientist to the Department of Health and Social Security from March.

Mr H. E. Charles, to be vice-president of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

The Rev J. M. Aranson, vice-principal, of Westcott House, Cambridge, to be principal of the Theological College, Coates Hall, Edinburgh.

### Law Report January 20 1982

## Driver's conviction stands

Regina v Preston Justices, Ex parte Lyons.

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Woolf.

[Judgment delivered January 19]

A driver, who in the course of a driving lesson with a qualified driving instructor, and in accordance with his instructor's directions, executed an emergency stop without first making sure that the road ahead was clear, was convicted by justices of driving with carelessness contrary to section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

The Divisional Court so held, referring to *Plumb v Lyons*, application for an order of mandamus to compel the Preston Justices to state a case.

The justices, who convicted the applicant of driving without due care and attention, refused discharging him and declining to

### No ground of appeal

Regina v Wetwood.

Where defendants in a crown court trial did not give evidence and the jury had to decide on circumstantial evidence, there was nothing wrong in the prosecution addressing the jury twice, in opening and in closing and the fact that they had done so was not a ground of appeal. The court held that the prosecution, with Mr Justice Egleigh, sitting with Mr Justice Milne and Mr Justice Drake, held in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on January 15.

## Saving our heritage

By Kenneth Gosling

Colin Ford is a man with an important mission: to help to reduce to a trickle the flood of historic photographs leaving Britain.

Mr Ford, whose appointment as the first keeper of the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television at Bradford, was announced yesterday, has been closely involved with campaigns to give photography its proper place alongside the more traditional media.

He has helped to have important collections retained in Britain as keeper of film and photography at the National Portrait Gallery since 1972.

One estimate of the albums of photographs by the Scottish pioneers, D. O. Hill and Robert Adamson; another, Julia Margaret Cameron's 'Harcourt album', the first of the financial value to be gauged from the fact that between them those collections cost £85,000 to buy for Britain.

"There are regular auction sales of old photographs," he said yesterday, "at the Wardley Theatre, Bradford, site of the new museum. 'The vast majority of important photographs knocked down at those sales go abroad.'

He has no doubt that our photographic heritage is running away quite fast, and if any treasures do come on to the market we should see that they stay here, not necessarily for money, but because they are treasures like the V & A and the National Portrait Gallery that have splendid collections.

"There is nowhere in the world the one complete museum. The point is that most museums are either about the history and technology or about the art of photography. My view is that it has to be about both and what we have to get is this marriage between art and technology."

He is leaving for the



Mr Colin Ford: Focusing attention on preserving historic photographs

and the Government will foot a

United States for three weeks on Saturday to look at museums of photography and scientific collections.

Mr Ford, aged 47, expects to bring the craft of photography right up to date, using video, holograms and any future developments. He is leaving for the

### 25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday January 16, 1957

#### Defence cuts

Mr F. R. Younson and Miss G. M. Harris

The engagement is announced between Captain and Mrs F. A. Younson, of Midhurst, West Sussex, and Gillian, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. V. W. Harris, of Brampton, Cambridge.

Mr R. A. H. Webb and Miss J. M. Cotterill

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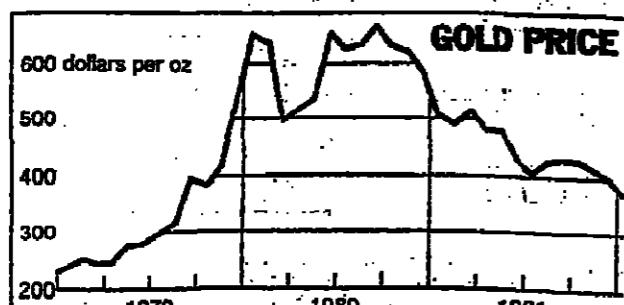
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## BUSINESS NEWS



Gold was steadier yesterday after its recent shake-out, recovering \$3 to \$375. The bullion price has started 1982 weakly, with investors taking the view that the metal is unlikely to shine while real interest rates continue at high levels.

## Nissan plant decision soon

Nissan of Japan is to make a final decision next month on its proposal to build a £300m car manufacturing plant in the United Kingdom. Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company's president, said in Tokyo yesterday that a feasibility study had put the project in a favourable light and "I see no special obstacles to our advance". He added that another company delegation is to visit Britain next month for a final round of negotiations.

## The race for Governor

Mr David Scholey, deputy chairman of Warburgs, appears to be slipping in the race to be next Governor of the Bank of England. Although he is well-favoured by the Prime Minister, the latest Government thinking is that it is too early for Mr Scholey, aged 46, to make the move. The Government, however, still seems determined to appoint a less establishment figure than Mr Gordon Richardson, the present incumbent.

## De Lorean aid to be reviewed

The Government is reconsidering the extent of its financial support for the De Lorean car company in the light of a slump in sales in the United States, its sole market.

Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, told the Commons yesterday that new export credit guarantees would be granted to the company for up to May 31, and a further £5m up to August 31.

This falls well short of De Lorean's demand for £26m immediately, and a further £10m in March.

## Belfast jobs go

Short Brothers, the State-owned Belfast aerospace company, is to make 650 workers redundant, about one tenth of their labour force, because of the continuing world airline recession. Adrienne Gleeson, page 15

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Strong day for shares

The FT Index of top 30 shares had its best day so far this year rising 11.2 to 545.9 as the chances of a miners' strike faded.

Blue chips did well. Among those to benefit were Glaxo up 12p to a new high of 468p, Blue Circle 8p to 522p, Grand Metropolitan 9p to 385p, Unilever 10p to 636p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 324p and Reed International 12p to 286p.

Buyers were also chasing Imperial Group, up 21p to 75p, in the hope that it will be able to maintain last year's dividend of 6.4p gross when the figures come out in a few weeks.

There was a buyer of London & Overseas Railways, possibly Mr Faisal Hashim, bidding 80p a share. Mr Hashim at present holds 17.23 per cent, including 3.7 per cent bought in a recent dawn raid, and is soon expected to make a full bid for the rest. But the market expects him to raise his price to between 75p and 85p a share, valuing the company at £45m.

Over 500,000 of Delta Group changed hands, with the price rising 21p to 47p. Much of the buying has come from the institutions attracted by the income. The current yield is 11.7 per cent.

An early feature was the £62.3m rights issue announced by MEPC, which saw the price tumble initially 25p to 20p. But the favourable terms of one-for-five at 180p helped it to bounce back to 214p, for a net fall on the day of 11p.

Elsewhere, in properties, better than expected trading news put

Michael Clark

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 545.9 up 11.2  
FT Gilt 83.61 up 0.65  
FT all share 314.56 up 5.04  
Bargains 20,387

## CURRENCIES

• Sterling had another good day, helped by a miners' strike and further easing of the dollar. At one point the pound reached \$1.8990.

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.8950, up 120 points  
Index 91.5, up 0.7  
DM 43.5, up 200 points  
Fr. 11.07, up 17 points  
Yen 425.1, up 100 points  
Dollar Index 108.7, down 0.4  
DM 2.2905, down 82 points  
Gold \$375.1, up 83

## MONEY MARKETS

• Rates eased across the board as the Bank of England lowered its intervention level for the second consecutive day, buying Band 1 bills at 14% per cent against 14% per cent on Monday.

**Domestic rates:**  
Base rates 14%  
3-month interbank 15%–15%

**Euro-currency rates:**  
3-month dollar 14%–14%  
3-month DM 10%–10%  
3-month Fr. 16%–16%

## TODAY

Basic Wage Rate Index (December)  
Average Earnings (November)  
Construction Orders (November)  
Department of Energy announce date for public inquiry into building of PWR nuclear reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk  
MEPC — AGM  
CBI Council monthly meeting  
Trust House Forte — finals  
Anglia TV — finals  
Tate & Lyle — finals

## Hopes for Budget cuts in borrowing burden

By Peter Wilson Smith

Important Budget charges allowing business to pay interest on loans net of corporation tax could be introduced if, as seems likely, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, heads proposals from the Grylls Committee.

The proposals are receiving considerable support within the Government, not least from Mrs Thatcher who has agreed to meet the Grylls study group soon.

Such a move would allow long-term loans to be paid net of corporation tax and would effectively halve the immediate interest cost to industry and greatly boost cash flow. At present, a company paying £10m of annual interest can offset this against profits before paying corporation tax but many companies are not believed to be supporters.

Mr Michael Grylls, chair-

they have no taxable profits. Under the Grylls proposal the £10m interest burden would be cut to £5m and there would be no relief for corporation tax.

They will discuss proposals to boost industrial investment by encouraging longer-term lending by the banks. The meeting is another important victory for the Grylls group which is lobbying hard to have its proposals included in the forthcoming budget.

The study group met Sir Geoffrey in November and has since had detailed talks with Treasury officials and there have been several meetings with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry and Mr Kenneth Baker, Industry Minister, who are both believed to be supporters.

Mr Michael Grylls, chair-

man of the Conservative backbench industry committee, who was instrumental in getting the Government-backed loan guarantee scheme accepted in the last Budget, said there appeared to be a good deal of political support for the proposals.

The group was set up by Mr Grylls last July.

Its main proposals, designed to encourage investment by boosting long-term lending to industry by the banks, included allowing interest on loans over five years to be paid net of corporation tax and capital repayment holders of up to 20 years. It is also recommended raising the present £75,000 loan guarantee scheme and restrictions on the growth of bank lending to the non-business sector.



## SDP man pleads for wage curbs

By Frances Williams

New policies to restrain wage rises and curb trade union powers are essential if unemployment is to be brought down without the risk of explosive inflation, Professor James Meade, the Nobel prize-winning economist, argues in a book published tomorrow.

Professor Meade urges the use of tax and monetary policies to expand money demand in the economy at a steady rate high enough to permit output growth, combined with a decentralised incomes policy to ensure this is translated into more jobs rather than more inflation.

He advocates the setting up of an independent arbitration commission which would judge pay awards by looking at their implications for employment.

Professor Meade's views have influenced the emerging economic policies of the Social Democratic Party, of which he is a member, and his basic notion of making steady expansion of demand in some sense conditional on pay restraint is likely to feature in SDP policy.

Curbing inflation, page 15

## INTEREST RATES MAY SLIP

The Bank of England lowered its intervention rate in money markets for the second consecutive day yesterday, raising speculation that it may be prepared to see a small drop in the general level of interest rates.

Many money market dealers remain cautious, however. They feel that the Bank is merely doing all it can to tempt companies to borrow on bill finance rather than by bank overdrafts. The authorities are keen to see a heavy flow of new bill issues to help them in their day-to-day management of the money markets.

Some observers take a more optimistic view. They think the Bank is happier now about the underlying trend in the money supply and is fearful that the economic recovery could be strangled unless interest rates are edged downwards.

Their views could be tested today if the discount houses lower their dealing rates lower in their dealings with the Bank.

Business Editor, page 15

## Coca-Cola in \$750m offer for Columbia

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Jan 19

The Coca-Cola Company is attempting to break into show business by making a \$750m (£395m) offer for Columbia Pictures Industries, one of Hollywood's most profitable film companies.

A team of investment bankers met privately in Atlanta, Georgia yesterday to work out details of the agreement, which has not yet been confirmed, between the world's largest soft drinks company and the oft-courted film-makers.

On Wall Street, the proposed merger is regarded as a marriage "made in heaven" for a variety of reasons.

The price, at \$74 a share for Columbia's 10.7 million outstanding shares, is regarded as right by investment analysts who believe Coca-Cola has more than enough cash and borrowing potential to close the deal.

Perhaps more important is the close compatibility of the businesses of the two companies. Both are involved in non-durable consumer products which depend heavily on the ability "to mass market from an ivory tower-like position," Mr Roy Burr, an analyst for Kidder Peabody, said.

It has become increasingly difficult to market soft drinks, which have had flat sales in recent years, and this is the reason Coca-Cola is looking beyond its traditional business into the entertainment field for future growth potential, Mr Burr said.

Coca-Cola's new management

team has seen the hand-writing on the wall".

Meanwhile, Columbia's business has blossomed in recent years when other film-makers have suffered reverses from multi-million dollar investments in box office flops.

Columbia's management team of Mr Herbert Allen, the chairman; Mr Francis Vincent, the president, and financial experts, and Mr Frank Price, artistic director, has produced hits such as *Only When I Laugh*, *Stripes*, and *The Blue Lagoon*.

Columbia plans to release a \$40m production later this year of the musical *Annie*, a hit both on Broadway and in London.

Columbia has designated more than \$15m for promotion of the film which is expected to be both a financial and a box office success.

The film company has also diversified its operations in recent years, moving into the fast-growing home entertainment business with video cassette and pay television subsidiaries.

In addition, Columbia has signed a new agreement with Time Incorporated, owners of Home Box Office, under which its films will be used exclusively until April 1984.

It was both the diversity of its business and the growth potential of Columbia in cable television, for example, which attracted Coca-Cola to the company, analysts said.

"Coke's new management

team has also occurred when demand strengthened, when economic recovery began and when coal no longer competed with fuel oil. "This could be around the end of this decade or in the nineties."

The journal adds that European spot market prices now offer a trace of good news to beleaguered refiners, and the continent now ranks as the most attractive market.

Arabian light is now worth about \$32.70 a barrel for a Rotterdam refiner compared with \$32.25–\$32.50 east of Suez.

## Hickson &amp; Welch

(Holdings) PLC

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS AND TIMBER PRESERVES

## Extracts from the Report and Accounts for 1981

Year ended 30 September	1981	1980
Turnover	£9,873	£9,256
Export sales of the U.K. companies	29,300	28,800
Group profit before tax	6,275	6,475
Earnings for ordinary shareholders	3,098	3,242
Total ordinary dividend	1,450	1,450
Earnings – pence per share	16	17
Investment in new capital expenditure	3,445	4,236

\* Profits from chemical operations were lower with conditions in the six months to 31 March, 1981 particularly difficult.

\* Despite cost saving measures, the chemical side continued to be affected by increased costs of energy and raw materials, and the effect of the strong pound on exports in the first half of the year.

\* Profits from timber preservation activities improved, particularly from the overseas subsidiaries. Activity in fencing materials, fire retardants and other specialised products has increased.

\* Future prospects should provide opportunities for an expansion of business in timber preservation and building materials, but in present conditions no more than a modest improvement can be expected in the chemical operations.

\* Recommended final dividend 5p per share for 1981/82 making a total of 7.5p for the year – the same as last year.

CASTLEFORD • WEST YORKSHIRE

## Oil prices plunging despite Opec deal

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Spot market oil prices are continuing to decline, despite the severe winter particularly in the United States and Europe, and the big refining companies are now making losses as high as \$3 a barrel.

According to the authoritative *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, sufficient time has elapsed for spot markets to begin reflecting the \$34 Opec price structure set in Geneva last October, but instead of rising, prices are slumping.

Much of the cheaper \$32-a-barrel Saudi Arabian light crude has now worked through the refining system but the surplus is still large enough to prevent a recovery of spot market prices.

Heavy sweet crudes and poor driving conditions have depressed demand for petrol and price wars have continued at garages throughout Britain, the Benelux countries, West Germany and Scandinavia.

Commenting on the first two weeks of 1982, the journal says: "Oil companies were seen battling for market shares in a desperate effort to raise refinery runs to more cost efficient levels."

Shell UK has blamed the depressed state of the market for its decision to close seven distribution terminals which union officials claim will result in 150 job losses by the end of 1983.

Provisional figures for oil products demand in the United Kingdom last year show a drop to 66 million tonnes from 74 million tonnes for 1980 and 87 million tonnes for 1979. Last year's demand was the lowest since 1965.

The journal says that since pressure is now mounting on Opec's \$34 marker price, Saudi Arabia may be forced to limit its oil exports to fulfil its pledge to defend the price structure.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said in an interview with the *Middle East Economic Survey* this week that the kingdom was prepared to allow oil output to fall below the current 8.5 million barrels a day although it did not plan a formal cut in production.

He has stressed that a reduction to 6.2 million barrels a day would not create revenue problems, but *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* says that a more likely figure would be an initial reduction to 7.5 million barrels a day.

Shaikh Yamani said the kingdom would allow market forces to determine the level of output necessary to defend the Opec price.

Saudi oil experts now believe that a balance between oil supply and demand will not occur until the second half of this year, because of the economic recession in the United States.

Shaikh Yamani predicted that the current Opec price freeze would be extended when it expired at the end of the year or tariffs would be raised to take account of inflation.

The next real increase in oil prices, he said, would occur when demand strengthened, when economic recovery began and when coal no longer competed with fuel oil. "This could be around the end of this decade or in the nineties."

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## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

## FOODS, SALT AND HEATING

## Shares that prosper when it snows

No wonder Wall Street puts out such hefty sums to its meteorological gurus — the British bout of snow has put some stocks up by as much as 10 per cent since the beginning of December, while the main FT index has stood still.

With half the winter still to go, the market experts to see more rises. There is a distinct lack of other stories, with major investment programmes waiting on United States interest rate news and the miners' decision on a strike. Only a few of the beneficiaries have moved in this state of caution, so much of the running is to come.

Our Meteorological Office — where, of course, the service is available at the price of a mere phone call — does not understand the money motive. It will not look further forward than a few days, and frost is the worst it will forecast. It has not, however, achieved the best of track records, so little is lost.

Food shares have been at the forefront of the gains. Anyone with stocks of vegetables, in frozen or canned form, should do good business. Vegetables in the ground in the United Kingdom and on the continent have been decimated by the weather. The Florida frosts are cutting back supplies of fruit from that area of the globe. So vegetables and fruit will be scarce and expensive.

Bejam was the first food stock to rise — from 112p to 123p from the beginning of December. But there are less obvious gainers from a run on frozen food.

Imperial Group, out of favour because of declining tobacco sales and the past losses on its poultry side, owns Ross. It also has a large chunk of the canned food market, with brand names such as Smedley. Forecasts

for the year to October 1981 see a fall from £124m to around £84m. Gloom could be offset if first-quarter food sales are indicated as better. The share price is up 3p from early December on recovery hopes.

Tiny companies, like Bejam, tell a simpler tale. With freezer sales the only other substantial areas of activity, analysts forecast an extra £250,000 or so or even more, taking the pre-tax to over £1m. They expect Bejam's shares to respond. The dividend will probably maintain its usual steady improvement as special factors such as snow should not interfere with the group's long-term financial strategy. There are even those who complain that it is a nuisance. If there is no snow next winter, the 1982 first half is going to be difficult to beat.

Another beneficiary must be Cordon Bleu, the freezer centre group that is now part of Argyll Foods. Argyll's share price fell back when it looked as though it was going to pick up Linford — not the jazziest of acquisitions. It has not, yet, the share price is still down 3p from the early December level. So there is a double reason for taking another look at the group.

Complicated groups, such as the giant Unilever, are harder to unravel. As a manufacturer of both frozen and canned food, it will undoubtedly see higher sales. The group is already well tipped because of its improving profit margins, and its very lowly p/e ratio.

At the very least, higher prices of frozen vegetables that fall into the commodity bracket — peas and beans — will help it to keep its market share. As Birds Eye, the Unilever brand heads the market in research and development, spending vast

sums, so it is easy for others to undercut it.

Salt is another commodity in great demand. ICI is the best-known producer. But Rank Hovis McDougall has a stake in British Salt, only 25 per cent: it is true, yet enough when added to all the other areas showing increased sales to become significant. The group says that some areas are strongly better. One is animal feeds as farmers are having to rely heavily on bought-in food for their livestock. The group produces a vast list of carbohydrates such as starch, one has risen off to buy to keep the cold at bay. All this could add some fizz to a company where analysts are otherwise expecting a dull price performance.

Dalgety, Pauls & Whites and J. Bibby are also producers of animal feedstuffs. Dalgety is being recommended by some for income, as the yield is over 11 per cent, and Pauls & Whites has its followers because of its new management team.

The company has already forecast an improvement in profits — and that was back in September.

That leaves heating. Manufacturers of convector heaters have been counselling a rush to the shops before they sell out completely. Again, the major producers are large and complicated groups. Easier to identify is the heating oil section of Coalite Group — the group reduced the price of Coalite, its smokeless fuel produce, and is doing better on that side. The p/e is not too demanding at around 9, and this winter should bring a good cash flow.

AAH is also in the fuel distribution business.

Sally White



Frozen assets: anyone with food stocks should do well.

## MFI FURNITURE

## Comfortably ahead of forecasts

MFI Furniture Group, earning over half of profits from its promotional periods, is extending its present sales to nine weeks in an attempt to capture trade lost because of recent exceptional

weather. MFI ably exceeded market expectations with a 43 per cent for pretax profits to £1m in the six months to December.

Mr Lister, chief executive, says manufacturer's prices have kept in line with last year's costs, but MFI overall has put through price increases of some 6 per cent. Some 70 per cent of the group's production now comes from British producers with an increasing shift in imports from Eastern Europe to the Far East. Last year Aaronson, the furniture makers, lost their contract with MFI because, it is believed, their prices were not competitive enough.

Humber Kitchens, the supplier with some 40 per cent of MFI's output in flatpack kitchens and bedroom furniture, has managed to keep prices down, he said. MFI accounts for some 90 per cent of Humber's own output.

Mr Lister added that one of the group's former West German suppliers has now switched to producing from a factory in England.

Mr Arthur Southon, chairman, says the group has held the first-half dividend to 1.57p gross because of caution over the second-half but will review the situation with the final dividend. The group's shares fell, hovering 3p to 5p.

The group's other main promotional periods are Easter and August sales.

So the increased profits have come from the group's ability to raise trading margins and through a significant reduction in overheads. MFI say total costs are down, although internal cost inflation is running in line with the retail price index. The improvement in net margins comes out at 8.4 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in the last year and 5.5 per cent at the same time last year.

Mr Noel Lister, chief executive, says manufacturer's prices have kept in line with last year's costs, but MFI overall has put through price increases of some 6 per cent. Some 70 per cent of the group's production now comes from British producers with an increasing shift in imports from Eastern Europe to the Far East. Last year Aaronson, the furniture makers, lost their contract with MFI because, it is believed, their prices were not competitive enough.

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## BIDS AND DEALS

Fisons reports that, after an approach from Mascan Corporation (formerly S. B. McLaughlin Associates) from whom it bought its original 50 per cent interest in Fisons Western Corporation in December for £12.5m, it has now acquired the remaining 50 per cent for £8.5m (£about 3.77m). This is more than covered by the value of the net tangible assets.

After the earlier announcement concerning the proposed acquisition of the Oakley, Vaughan Group by the John Townsend Group, the parties find it has not proved possible to reach final agreement and therefore discussions have been terminated and the preliminary integration moves already made will be reversed.

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## CAPITAL MARKETS

Dunfermline District Council has raised £500,000 and Kirkcaldy Metropolitan Borough has

were susceptible to recession and this was bound to be reflected in the results.

The recession was not at an end, but the publishing activities would see substantial growth when the upturn from recession came this autumn, he said. "People at AGB are still very bullish," he added.

## ACCOUNTING

Proposed accounting rules which could have made companies show losses running into millions of pounds when they borrow in overseas currencies have been dropped as a result of protests from some major British companies including Brooke Bond Liebig and ICL. The proposals, which formed part of the Accounting Standards Committee's exposure draft 27 on account

rised £250,000, through the issue of 15% per cent bonds due on January 26 1983, at par. In all cases the bonds have been placed by Butler Till Limited.

Caterpillar Tractor reports the offering by its subsidiary, Caterpillar Financial Services N.V., of about \$300m (about £159m) nil coupon guaranteed notes, due August 11, 1992. The notes will be unconditionally guaranteed by Caterpillar Tractor.

The Accounting Standards Committee, which oversees accounting regulations, said yesterday that 47 out of 107 commentators on the ex-

posure draft thought the terms should be extended.

One of the protestors, Brooke Bond Liebig, claimed that the rules would have caused financing decisions to be made for accounting reasons.

But the standard is still

expected to say that losses from borrowings in foreign currency made only for speculative purposes will still have to be written off in the profit and loss account.

But protest that this

will restrict the flexibility of a company to finance overseas projects has led to a decision, to be included in an accounting standard on foreign currency due at the end of March, that borrowing in one currency may be offset against assets in another currency and that any losses that result on translation into sterling will be put into reserves.

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## PEOPLE

## A far cry from the Ivory Tower

In an unprecedented intervention in political affairs, Sir Andrew Huxley, physiologist and president of the Royal Society and a Nobel-prizewinner, and Professor Owen Chadwick, historian and president of the British Academy, have thrown the weight of their respective

ports and domestic blamed for falling 8.3 per metric tons per nine years, and Nissan's slight fall in their units to 1.72 million units re-Japanese Government's economic planning policy in a flexible maintain and encourage prices stable.

Sir Andrew Huxley (left) and Professor Owen Chadwick

organizations in support of the many scientists, engineers and scholars locked up or muzzled by the Polish generals. They have sent their message of full support to the Polish Academy of Sciences for a rapid restoration of the exchange of senior researchers that has operated freely for 20 years between the two countries.

Researchers from Poland can work up to four months in a university, research institute or industrial centre of their choice with the Royal Society's help. Before the military takeover, visitors last year included a botanist, chemist, ecologist, metallurgist, organic chemist, palaeontologist and electronics specialist.

Sir Andrew has also circulated his concern about the interruption to collaboration in research to the two most important umbrella organizations for world science — the International Council of Scientific Unions, which has 64 national members including the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the American National Academy of Sciences, and the International Academic Union.

And good morning to you on this, the first day of the new-style, high-rise "People" column. As its name implies, the new "edifice" is about "people," although I must say that I never thought of anybody who crossed the threshold of the old, low-rise "Business Diary" as anything less than human. Meanwhile, so long as I am manager of this new column I will stand no messing about from that lot on the ground floor in New Appointments. They can rattle ice cubes and pop champagne corks all they like as they celebrate their new jobs, but I would ask to them to respect the other guests in the column and pipe down a bit after midnight.

## The Jones boy

John Elliott, unlike Lord Grade, he beat off Robert Holmes a Court

The latest pushy Australian entrepreneur to hit town is John Elliott, aged 39, who in the past nine years has transformed the old-established sleepy food manufacturer Henry Jones into one of Australia's fastest growing companies.

While compatriot Robert Holmes a'Court, spent yesterday explaining why he was taking over Lord Grade's troubled ACC empire, Elliott was trying to convince the institutions of the potential he sees from last year's merger with the pastoral combine Elder Smith, which catapulted Elliott into control of the sixteenth largest group Down Under, controlling assets of around A\$1,000m (£54m).

Elliott, who sports ex-Test cricketer Bob Cowper on his board, is at pains to emphasize that he is not in the same mould as Holmes a'Court — whom he beat off in last year's battle for Elder Smith — or Alan Bond or fast rising newcomer Ron Brierley. They, Elliott says, are quintessentially stock market operators more like our own Jim Slater or John Bentley, while he sees himself as a sort of Australian Weinstein or James Hanson — someone who builds up companies through sheer management skills.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

On the retirement of Mr John Bayfield as chairman, Mr Tom Holborn, the managing director becomes chairman and managing director of Tobler Suchard.

Mr John E. Lee has been appointed a director of Robin Marlar & Associates.

Mr K. G. Wilkinson, engineering director of British Railways, has been appointed a part-time member of the British Rail Engineering Board.

Mr E. C. Hall has been appointed joint managing director of Ultramar Golden Eagle, United Kingdom marketing subsidiary of the Ultramar Group.

Mr B. G. Levy and Mr J. S. W. Martin have been appointed directors of E. C. Hall.

## Ross Davies

James Meade, 1977 Nobel Prize winner, argues for a new approach to wage-fixing

# How to achieve full employment without stoking up inflation

The economy of the United Kingdom is suffering from mass unemployment and from under-used capital equipment. At the same time there are a thousand and one useful things which these unused resources of men and machines might produce — goods and services for the underprivileged at home and abroad, improvements in public services and amenities, the renewal and improvement of capital equipment for future industrial production, a general rise in standards of personal consumption.

Our problems are frequently ascribed to the world recession or to the oil crisis or to some other set of external and inevitable events. There is, of course, an element of truth in this, but it is by no means the whole of the truth. There is a frightening tendency for a relapse of attitudes back to the old-fashioned view that booms and slumps are acts of God which have to be accepted, and that during a depression one must simply wait patiently for better times.

But the present world recession is in fact due primarily to the unwillingness of the main developed countries of the world to adopt Keynesian expansionary policies because of their fear of inflation.

We need to change our attitudes and find some way of maintaining Keynesian full employment without a threat of rapid and explosive inflation of money costs and prices.

To find such a cure is important not only for its own sake, that is to say, for the avoidance of the wastes of unemployment and idle resources; it is important also as a *sine qua non* for tackling many of the other basic "real" problems which confront us such as helping in the development and enrichment of the poor underdeveloped countries of the world.

Is there a set of policies and institutions which will successfully maintain full employment without a rapid inflation of money prices and costs?

One line of approach (the Orthodox Keynesian) is to adopt measures for the expansion of money expenditures on goods and services to the extent necessary to provide a market for all the products of a fully employed economy. If this is found to cause a rapid inflation of money wages and costs, then some general centralized incomes policy has to be devised to prevent money rates of pay from rising more rapidly than in line with some moderate "norm".

If money wage costs and, with constant profit mark-ups, money selling prices can be stabilized in this way, then Keynesian demand-management policies which expand the level of money expenditures will expand the volume of goods and services purchased rather than the prices at which they are bought.



Union bashing is no cure, but should some of their immunities be curbed?

An alternative strategy (the fixing arrangements were moulded appropriately to design a set of monetary and budgetary policies to keep total money expenditures on goods and services on a steady, moderate upward growth path, and against this background of a steady growth in the money demand for the products of labour to design a set of wage-fixing institutions which will promote the volume of employment in the firm or other employing agency.

This involves raising the wage rate wherever there is a shortage of labour and a need to attract more labour to the firm in question, and to restrain any rise in wages wherever there are already workers available who can be taken into additional employment. With a steady increase of, say, 5 per cent per annum in the total money demand for the products of labour the average wage rate would be steadily bid up as each typical employer sought to find the labour needed to satisfy the increased demand for his products.

A main reason for preferring the New Keynesian to the Orthodox Keynesian approach is the fact that the latter implies a centralized incomes policy with the danger of an inefficient and unacceptable regime of bureaucratic control, whereas the former can be based more easily on a less centralized and more flexible system of wage-fixing.

There is, of course, little to be gained by designing wage-fixing arrangements to promote employment unless this is against a background of a sustained steady expansion in the demand for the products of labour. On the other hand, it would be pointless and possibly catastrophic to restrict the expansion of total money expenditures to a very moderate rate unless the work-

ers' immunities in the case of small-scale private competitive sectors of the economy it could make a significant contribution to the cure of stagflation, quite apart from any other advantages to be derived from the extension of the general principle of participation in decision making.

So financial policies must be designed to keep total money demand for the products of labour on a steady growth path. We must formulate effective demand-management policies which successfully provide a steady rate of growth in the total demand for labour.

But that done — the methods for so doing would require another article — we can design wage-fixing arrangements that would promote employment in these circumstances?

I believe that the solution is most likely to be found by combining four different approaches:

First, labour co-operatives,

labour-capital partnerships, or profit-sharing schemes could help to solve the problem of stagflation in so far as it implied that pay would be received as a share of the concern's revenue from sales rather than being set in advance independently as a cost of production.

The contribution to the cure of stagflation through this means would be limited. It would have no contribution to make in the setting of rates of pay for the large range of civil servants members and similar public employees and it would not help in the cure of stagflation in the case of large-scale monopolies, including the main nationalized industries.

Such measures are desirable in themselves in so far as they lead to a more efficient use of labour and to an equalizing tendency between the high paid and low paid, but they will also help to curb excessive inflationary upward pressures on wage rates by the previously highly protected groups.

Third, assuming that trade unions must be left with substantial monopolistic powers if they are effectively to fulfil their wage-fixing functions; but that such powers can be used to excess, some method of control must be found. The solution is not through a

centralized, authoritarian setting of rates of pay. That is doomed to failure. But a central body which issued a guideline "norm" of the rate of pay increases that could in general be paid without involving undue inflation or unemployment or which determined a similar basic pay award would serve a useful purpose.

Finally, what we must search for is a system for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees about rates of pay by reference to an independent arbitral body or pay commission, the awards of such a body being based primarily upon the principle of setting rates of pay for the promotion of employment in the concerns under examination.

There are a number of variations of the provisions in any such arbitral system. But the general principles are these:

• That any bargain freely struck between employers and employees would be permitted.

• That any unresolved dispute about rates of pay could be taken by either party to arbitration.

• That (subject to limitations on the abruptness of rates of change of pay) the arbitral body's award should be designed primarily to promote employment in the sector of the economy under examination; and that industrial action taken in opposition to the terms of an award should not be illegal but would be accompanied by penalties that would reduce the bargaining power of the party that took such action.

The hope would be that the knowledge by both parties that they could get the effective support of such an award would induce them in general to seek agreement on wage claims that were likely to conform to the employment-promotion criterion of the arbitral body.

I recognize that a solution along these lines would raise extremely difficult political problems. Whether or not a solution can be found on these lines depends not merely on the construction of suitable institutions (important and necessary though that is); but above all on a change of attitude on the part of the great body of people, employers, and employees, who are concerned.

The matter cannot be put right simply by legislation; the general acceptance by the great majority of trade unionists and others of the idea that this would provide a much more sensible way of conducting affairs is an essential condition for its success. It could not possibly be imposed from above on an unreciprocal population.

Fourth, assuming that the trade unions must be left with substantial monopolistic powers if they are effectively to fulfil their wage-fixing functions; but that such powers can be used to excess, some method of control must be found. The solution is not through a

immunities of labour monopolies should be modified in so far as they are such as to protect one group of high-paid workers from competition of the other less privileged workers. We should encourage a whole range of measures that would enable low-paid workers to move into high-paid occupations, industries or localities.

Such measures are desirable in themselves in so far as they lead to a more efficient use of labour and to an equalizing tendency between the high paid and low paid, but they will also help to curb excessive inflationary upward pressures on wage rates by the previously highly protected groups.

Third, assuming that trade unions must be left with substantial monopolistic powers if they are effectively to fulfil their wage-fixing functions; but that such powers can be used to excess, some method of control must be found. The solution is not through a

## Business Editor's Column

## Large debts, but plenty of assets

ACC's future ownership now appears to have been settled. Mr Holmes a'Court has enough of the voting and non-voting shares to put him firmly in the driving seat from which only a bomb or some behind-the-scenes dealing could dislodge him.

But insofar as outsiders can judge from the paucity of information currently available about ACC's financial position, Mr Holmes a'Court's indications that his hands on some very valuable assets. The sort of money Mr Gerard Ronson is talking about in his £42.7m conditional approach does not seem to hold a candle to ACC's underlying worth. It is hardly surprising that two ace spotters of undervalued assets are scrapping over ACC.

Few concrete financial details emerged yesterday about ACC's predicament save Mr Holmes a'Court's indications that its finances were in far more perilous position than earlier feared.

Any predator would be strong in same in shoes.

However, Mr Holmes a'Court seems to be well advanced with sufficient asset sales to cover almost the whole £26m purchase price. Classic Cinemas has virtually found a buyer which could bring in £7.10m; and while the music publishing side (Northern Songs) is not finding such a ready taker, there are few doubts that it will eventually go for about £20m.

Along with the Los Angeles hotel, Mr Holmes a'Court could realise upwards of £30m of assets with no trouble.

Set against that, borrowings are £51m and "rising" according to yesterday's remarks. But analysts are talking in terms of a conservative asset value of at least £100m after the property revaluation even after taking account of this year's likely loss of £14m or so. Other estimates go as high as £150m but that is taking a sunny look at the group's potential. Whichever figure you take, the 65p a share now on the table looks a snip.

The chances are, however, that they will not — indeed cannot — be resolved. In one respect the consumers' argument has possibly been strengthened: if the market is being manipulated, they could say we only have to wait and the producers will learn the error of their ways. At the very least, the condition of the market will sour relations between the two sides and make agreement much harder to reach.

## MEPC

### Raising cash

As befits our second largest property company, the £62m cash call from MEPC is only the second biggest property rights issue ever. That prize went to the sector giant, Land Securities, in June 1980 with a £108m fund raising.

Even so, there will surely be one or two disconcerted shareholders in MEPC who will turn up for the noon annual meeting at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge today, to press the directors about the need to deal such a blow to their wallets.

For there is no doubt the scale of MEPC's ambitions, nor of the size of its present empire: gross assets after the recent revaluation amounted to more than £900m. Since the last rights issue in June 1979 the development programme has had a capital cost of roughly £120m, developments at home that should be completed this year will take £44m; and longer term projects both here, and in Australia and the United States, are already scheduled to cost a cool £600m.

MEPC was one of those property companies that went to the brink in 1974-75, so the present surge of expansion could arouse unreciprocal memories; and from a portfolio as vast as £900m surely some low yielding assets could have been disposed of in order to pay for expansion elsewhere.

MEPC has had a wonderful recovery since the dark days, but the fact remains that the latest rights issue (will there be another in two years?) will knock an already weak share price 11p to 214p yesterday. The issue, of one for five at 185p, diluted net asset value from 375p to 340p.

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## Gilts surge ahead

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1.

## مكنا من الأصل

Cricket

# Channel Nine on cloud nine

From John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

Sydney, Jan 19

As if by providence, when rain drove the players from the field at 10 o'clock here this evening Allan Border had just hit the boundary, which put Australia fractionally ahead of the West Indian scoring rate. With no further play being possible Australia thus won the match, and to the nation's delight qualified to meet West Indies in the final of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup, to be played over the best of five matches, the first two in Melbourne at the weekend.

It was a dramatic occasion, watched by 52,563 people, the largest and most delirious crowd ever to have attended a day-night match in Sydney. They behaved more as though they were at Madison Square Garden or White Hart Lane. By the time the rain came, as out of a clear sky—there is no way under the lights of seeing its approach—there were signs of mass hysteria.

To PBL, the marketing company, and Channel Nine, who between them, are turning the game out here into a huge commercial operation, tonight's result was worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, the difference between having Australia in the finals against West Indies or having Pakistan. And it must have written before, the side of one-day cricket, as it is now running, will swamp the five-day game. It is dangerously out of control, and no one who moves seems to heed the warning. That said, it was impossible not to be stirred in one direction or another, by today's game as it reached its theatrical climax.

England plan a benefit for their bearer

Madras, Jan 19.—England are hoping to alter the itinerary so that they can add an additional one-day match for the benefit of their luggage bearer for the past 10 weeks in India, the Press Association reports. The game is scheduled for February 23, a few days before the party are due to fly home from Sri Lanka.

If the plan is confirmed, England will fly on the morning of the 23rd from Colombo to Trivandrum, Southern India, and play the main leg of the Keral state before flying back to Sri Lanka to catch the plane home at night. Raman Subba Row, the tour manager said: "No details have been finalised but it all looks possible at the moment and the last few days are quiet."

Part of the proceeds from the game will be given to England's baggage man, Govind, a robust man who comes from just outside Bombay and has been accompanying England tours to the sub-

continent for the past 25 years. Keith Fletcher, the captain, said: "We felt we had to do something for him, so we got together and on all my three tours here he has done a fantastic job."

While the players fly from venue to venue Govind—nobody knows his age—travels with the kit and his two sons, 10 and 12, in tow. The tour manager, Raman Subba Row was announcing the plan at the end of the fifth Test match in Madras. Govind was undertaking a 26-hour journey to get the players' kit to India for the three-day game starting on Friday.

Fletcher added: "He is a marvellous fellow with a very well-tempered sense of humour. Not once have I ever trusted him not to lose our kit, he will look after anything for you."

Meanwhile, the English players, disappointed at their failure to end the run of four successive draws in the Test series, had a completed break from cricket to

contine for the past 25 years.

Keith Fletcher, the captain, said: "We felt we had to do something for him, so we got together and on all my three tours here he has done a fantastic job."

They travelled to Fisher-

man's Cove, a fashionable resort just south of Madras, for a day to give him time to try their hands at water sports.

Interim report: The special sub-committee, which is carrying out an inquiry into Yorkshire cricket, will present an interim report to the county's club, to coincide with the start of the new season.

Meanwhile, Fletcher said yesterday that it was not yet possible to say when there would be any public hearing on the sub-committee's report.

They will be expected to recom-

mon a course of action to resolve the dispute between the team manager, Ray Illingworth, and the tour director, Trevor Bayliss, who led to Bayliss's ousting at the end of last season.

Peter Dobson, the chairman of the sub-committee, said yesterday that they were in the process of arranging a meeting with

make a double hundred. Today, for the benefit of those who could distinguish skill from brute force, Richards was back to his best form, though even he, three or four times, was driven to desperation. To appeal to the masses there was a lot of outright slogging.

Whether Australia would have scored the 190 they needed to win had it not rained, we shall never know. After Chappell had reverted to making nought, it was always likely to be a close thing. Darling a much improved player, and Dyson batted admirably. Hughes did what was wanted from him until he got out; Marsh and Lillee threw the bat, Marsh until he was magnificently caught at short slogger by Greenidge.

When the players went off 22 were needed, with only Pascoe, Thomson and Malone to give Border a hand. West Indies, palpably keen to win by now, might just about have done so. It was a pity it should have had to end as it did. Roberts, by the way, was the best of the West Indian bowlers. In a long career he can seldom have given a better showing.

WEST INDIANS

C G Greenidge, 5 Lillee .. 1  
D Jayawardene, 100 .. 1  
F V Vaz, 100 .. 1  
H A Morris, 3 Marsh, b Pascoe .. 3  
S F A Bacchus, 1 Hughes, b Malone .. 20  
D Dujon, 100 .. 1  
A M E Roberts, 1 Wood, b Pascoe .. 9  
M A Holding, 1 March, b Pascoe .. 10  
S J Clarke, b Lillee .. 15  
J G Simmons, 100 .. 1  
Extras 11-3 5, 1, n-b 2 .. 2

Total (50 overs) .. 188

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—S, 2—23, 3—40, 4—78,

5—103, 6—137, 7—155, 8—188, 9—122, 10—189,

SOUTHERN: 1—100, 2—100, 3—100, 4—100, 5—100,

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## Football

## Regis out to impress Greenwood

The England manager, Ron Greenwood, will be at the League Cup quarter-final match between Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion tomorrow when he will get a close-up view of Cyrille Regis in action.

Regis is anxious to press his claims for an England cap, but has not scored so far, in seven games against Villa.

However, Regis, who has scored 13 times in the last 12 games, received an unexpected boost from Villa's winger, Tony Morley, on the verge of an England breakthrough when he will be delisted to play alongside Regis for England.

Regis is similar to Peter Withe as a target man, but he has much more speed and I would imagine we could attack him with a variety of early balls.

Regis, who has had the claims of the outsiders pressing for a World Cup place, but Villa's Peter Withe will also be keen to impress Greenwood after conceding a place in the England team.

It is a great incentive for goal, which supporters in the Midlands are demanding after two games last season had produced only one. Withe scored after a mistake by Brian Rixson, and Morley believes tomorrow's game will need a similar effort to decide who goes through to meet Tottenham.

"There is so much at stake, and so much local pride, that without something dramatic I feel a replay will be inevitable," he said.

But he warned West Bromwich, who have won their last six

games, that Villa, though failing to hold onto their League title, are still competing in three cup competitions this season.

Villa should be at full strength, while West Bromwich bring back Gary Owen, and will be without Clive Whitchurch, normally a centre half, or Andy King will fill his place.

The Arsenal reserve goalkeeper, George Wood, is in the rearranged league match against Stoke tomorrow. Wood gets only his second senior game in 14 months for Arsenal because Pat Jennings will be out at least another six weeks.

It is the only change from the team knocked out of the FA Cup by Tottenham on January 2, Arsenal's only first-team match of the last six weeks.

The Tottenham goalkeeper, Ray Clemence, stood back and watched appreciatively as Nottingham Forest's Peter Shilton, his rival for the England goal-keeping place in the World Cup, put on a show at White Hart Lane last night.

Shilton let off a string of superlative saves as Forest threatened to stop Tottenham's League Cup progress. In the end, he was beaten only by Ossie Ardiles' 90th-minute winner, which gave Tottenham a place in the semi-finals.

But the highlight of his performance was his save from a penalty which Glenn Hoddle had decided Hoddle's first-round as a Forest player encroached, he was beaten by the second shot,

but this time a Spurs player moved and when Hoddle tried again Shilton made a brilliant flying save.

The Tottenham manager, Keith Burkinshaw, paid a general tribute to Shilton, and said: "He made five saves, and it was a great performance." Burkinshaw also singled out his own Tony Galvin for praise. "Galvin had his best game for the club," said Ron Greenwood, who had put him into the England World Cup squad straight away. There is not a better left-sided forward in the country."

Alan Brazil, the Scottish striker, who left by his Ipswich team mates, seems determined to make problems for the World Cup commentators.

A few more goals of the class

he scored last night to take Ipswich through to the semi-finals of the cup, and he will probably be playing for Scotland against Brazil in Seville on June 18.

The Ipswich manager, Bobby Robson said: "In terms of sheer quality, he is a William Tell, worthy of his namesake. No Brazilian could have done it better."

The goal, which followed John Wark's 50th-minute effort, equaliser for Watford, saw Brazil control from Mills and send his tight-marking defender Ian Bolton the wrong way before using the gap he had created to the semi-finals.

After a superb match, the Watford manager, Graham Taylor,

shunned into the net, despite Horn's desperate dive. Liverpool were now back in business in a match every bit as thrilling and competitive as last week's encounter at Anfield.

Liverpool came out for the second half in a changed formation, Neil crossing to let back Lee and Lee in right and Lawrence in midfield. For the first 10 minutes they fired on all cylinders and Barnsley's experience seemed briefly to desert them as Liverpool produced some quality moves.

Dalglish, Whelan and Johnson now worked an opening, but Johnson was hauled out of the strike. Rush had a clear sight of goal, and his measured shot was just outside the left hand post.

The Barnsley crowd, anxious

for retaliation and a restoration of more chances, clapped for the substitution. Gullit and he eventually came on for Banks. This was the signal for Barnsley to move forward again, and Joyce made a good overlap on the right and troubled Grobbelaar with his centre.

A Dalglish free kick hit Horn on the chest and was batted away for a corner. This restored Liverpool's belief that the match could be won without the need for extra time, and sure enough, with eight minutes to go a splendidly conceived and finished goal ended Barnsley's last-ditch brave fight in the Football League.

As Liverpool pushed on forward, Rush found space on the right. He in turn found Dalglish, and Dalglish looked to his left to find Johnson unmarked. A

touch to Johnson, a searing right foot, then a cross from the side, and Liverpool had scored.

For the first quarter of an hour North applied heavy pressure and were awarded several corners, but the South defence held firm and the visitors were unable to trouble. See Kelly of Hampshire, in particular, was a tower of strength.

Lesley Hodge (Buckinghamshire) and Jane Walsh (Hampshire) combined to catch the North defence out of position and Miss Hodge was in the right place to score for Valerie Robinson to score.

The next match of the series is on Thursday at Littlestall Hall near Newport, Shropshire when Midlands play West.

**SOUTH:** P Gibbon (Berkshire), S Kestell (Berkshire), R Hayes (Surrey), J Dodd (Berkshire), S Foye (Sussex), S Goss (Sussex), S Hodge (Sussex), S Walsh (Hampshire), S Harding (Hampshire), I Hobley (Buckinghamshire).

**NORTH:** J Edwards (Durham), K Taylor (Yorkshire), C Carr (Lancashire), S Brodie (Cheshire), N Dix (Durham), S Scaythorn (Cumbria), C Denton (Cumbria), S Hart (Cumbria), P Pepler (Shetland League), J Bamister (Cheshire).

## Liverpool end Barnsley's giant-killing performance

By Keith Macklin

**Barnsley 1 Liverpool 3**

Liverpool put paid to the golden dream of Barnsley last night when they ran out visitors in a game that was marked by its hard physical compact and fierce competitiveness. It was a game of goals and pride, and Barnsley, who had already collected the scalps of Swans, Brighton and Manchester City, seemed after 20 minutes as if they were going to damage Liverpool's from their base. Colin Walker, the man of the match, was unable to stop the ball into the net after Grobbelaar had failed to hold a blistering shot from Evans.

After 25 minutes Liverpool equalised. An attempted clearance by Banks struck Rush and fell perfectly on to the toe of Souness whose first time volley

## Relief for Thatcher's men

By Paul Newman

The financial crisis which threatened to close down Grantham, the Northern Premier League club, has been averted.

**LEAGUE CUP:** Third round: Aston Villa v Liverpool. Second round: Alloa Athletic v Royal Albert. First round: Stenhousemuir v Berwick Rangers; Sutton United v Bradford; Darwen v Macclesfield; Wrexham v Macclesfield; Woking v Weymouth.

**FOURTH DIVISION:** Bradford City v Macclesfield; Wokingham v Wokington; St. Albans v Weymouth.

**SCOTTISH CUP:** First round: Stenhousemuir v Berwick Rangers; Sutton United v Clyde. Second round: Alloa Athletic v Royal Albert; St. Albans v Wokingham.

**ALLIANZ CUP:** First round: Bradford v Wokingham.

**LEAGUE:** Third round: Gravesham v Weymouth.

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE:** Midland division: Kinross Town v Milton Keynes. Division One: Dundee United v Blue Star v Peterhead. Division Two: Forest Green Rovers v Alloa Athletic; St. Johnstone v Macclesfield Town; Peterhead v Guisborough; Tadcaster Town; West Midlands v Luton; Bala Town; Grange v Burton Albion.

**Rugby Union**

**CLUB MATCHES:** Cambridge University v Rotherham; 30th v 30th; Bradford v Abertillery; 17.01; Metropolitan Police v Royal Navy; 12.13; Cumbria v Northumbria; 12.13.

**OTHER MATCH:** Essex v Public School Wanderers; 1st Woodford, 12.13.

**Rugby League**

**FIRST DIVISION:** St. Helens v Castleford; Warrington v Featherstone.

**SECOND DIVISION:** Salford v Hunslet.

**Football fixtures**

Match 7.30 unless stated.

**FA CUP:** Third round: Carlisle United v Bradford; Darwen v Macclesfield.

**LEAGUE CUP:** Fifth round: Aston Villa v Liverpool.

**SECOND DIVISION:** Stoke v Arsenal.

**FOURTH DIVISION:** Bradford City v Macclesfield; Wokingham v Wokington.

**SCOTTISH CUP:** First round: Stenhousemuir v Berwick Rangers; Sutton United v Clyde. Second round: Alloa Athletic v Royal Albert; St. Albans v Wokingham.

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**Football fixtures**</



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## Rockets blast nuclear plant

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Jan 19

Five rockets were fired just before midnight last night against the central building which will house the 1,200 Mw "Super Phoenix" fast breeder reactor being built at Creys-Malville on the Rhône, 28 miles north-east of Lyons.

The explosions, which according to a local inhabitant sounded like a salvo of artillery, did only superficial damage to the cylindrical concrete structure, 85 yards high and with walls a yard thick. None of the workers on the site was injured.

Responsibility was claimed in a telephone call to the French press agency an hour and a half later by a man who claimed to be a pacifist ecologist, a representative of a group he did not name. He also said that every precaution had been taken to prevent any casualties, police are taking the call seriously as the attack on the nuclear power station was only known at the time of the call to local inhabitants and the security team.

Policemen found the rocket launcher 400 yards from the target on the other bank of the Rhône. It was a "bancoule" of Soviet make of a type produced in the 1960s, that fires hollow charge rockets.

Only one hit the reactor building, making a hole about four inches in diameter. If the rocket launcher issued by the French forces had been used instead, damage would have been greater, for they can penetrate 16 inches of steel or concrete at a range of 300 yards. The concrete shield is only one of three protecting the reactor, which is housed in a steel container, itself protected by another steel shell.

It is not the first attack by ecologists movements against nuclear reactors, but it is the first in which rockets have been used. "Super Phoenix" is a prototype of fast breeder reactors of this size, and will produce five times as much power as the "Phoenix" reactor at Marcoule from which it is derived. The construction of the reactor was begun in 1976 by an international consortium, including the French electricity board, and it is due to be completed in 1984.

Protests and demonstrations against "Super Phoenix" began seven years ago. The most serious was in 1977,



A pilot's eye view of the Thunderbirds in training over Wisco nsm, but not performing the fatal manoeuvre (see diagram).

## Thunderbirds' future in doubt

A Congressional inquiry is expected into the future of the United States Air Force Thunderbirds aerobatic team, after Monday's crash in which four pilots died (Henry Stanhope and Christopher Thomas write).

Their T-38 Talon trainers smashed into the Nevada Desert while they were executing a "line abreast loop" as part of their routines for the 1982 display season.

Air Force sources in Washington last night could not resolve conflicting reports on whether or not the four supersonic Talons collided before hitting the ground on their

final dive. But an Air Force investigation has started.

The disaster brings the number of fatalities among the Thunderbirds to 19 (17 of them pilots) since the team was formed in 1953. So far 29 aircraft have been destroyed.

Seven of the fatalities, including those on Monday, have occurred since 1974 when the Thunderbirds switched from F-4 Phantoms to the slender Talons.

The Talons entered service with the Air Force as a trainer in 1961. Observers were surprised to see a trainer looking so sharp and streamlined, and there were initial doubts over

whether it would prove too demanding for learners. But the Air Force reported 10 years later that it had emerged with the best safety record of any supersonic plane in service—an ironic comment in view of Monday's tragedy.

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